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THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL POLICY OF 1874.

The ecclesiastical characteristics of the session of 1874 are novel and remarkable. We have to bear in mind that the Conservative Government had a large and disciplined majority in both Houses. It did not promise much in the Royal Message which opened the business, and of what it pledged itself to introduce it carried but a small proportion. Men ask everywhere what they have done with the trust committed to them by the country, and the reply is not satisfactory. Things they ought to have done they have not done, and things they ought not to have done they have done. Nobody suspected, probably not even the members of the Government themselves, that the session was destined to become in effect a predominantly ecclesiastical session. It opened quietly; it proceeded down to Whitsuntide cautiously; it rather brought into prominence the apparently hopeless divisions of the Liberal party than the union, sagacity, and strength of the Conservatives. But the Cabinet took up and seemed destined to complete the unfinished measures of the late Government. It pretended to no originality. Its programme was a faint reflection of what might have been conjectured to have been contemplated by its predecessors. In June, however, there was a sudden change. Mr. Gladstone, after some weeks' retirement, reappeared upon the stage. Two measures which had made their way, not without some opposition, through the House of Lords had come down to the Commons, and the Leader of the Opposition saw in them sufficient cause for the resumption of his responsibilities. Whilst the second of these—the Public Worship Regulation Bill—was still under discussion, a third measure of serious ecclesiastical importance hove into sight. The three bills, and the treatment they received in the House of Commons, set forth with unusual distinctness what may be called the Church-and-State policy of the Disraeli Cabinet. We have so frequently spoken of their chief provisions while they were under Parliamentary consideration, that we need not weary our readers on the present occasion by any repetition of our opinions. We shall advert only to the new line of ecclesiastical policy it has pleased the Conservative Government to sanction.

Before, however, we refer to the nature of the change which has been effected, let us just say that we have our doubts as to whether it really represents the steady convictions of the Prime Minister, of more than a section of his colleagues, or, generally speaking, of the party by which they are supported. If Mr. Gladstone had not so vehemently rushed into the fray there seems reason to question whether Mr. Disraeli would have chosen to force a battle all along the line on ecclesiastical grounds. Both the leaders have seemingly been moved by incidental and somewhat extraneous circumstances to take the position they have done. Mr. Gladstone has assumed the championship of Church liberty. Mr. Disraeli has stood up for Church law and Church restrictions. It was, probably, accident which determined the position of the latter. He wanted to come at his antagonist. He panted to wrestle a decisive throw with him. He was conscious of an enormous superiority of voting power. He detected, moreover, the weak points of his enemy. So far as his own predilections could have determined the issue, he would have been glad to put aside every other pending question, simply under the impulse which the prospect he had of overthrowing Mr. Gladstone upon his own ground, raised in his own mind. We know what he has done, and what the principles are on behalf of which he has used his power this Session. We are not by any means certain that he has deliberately chalked out for himself the line of ecclesiastical policy which henceforth he intends to pursue. Such as it is, however, it will conduct to an entire revolution of the previous relations subsisting between Church and State.

The characteristic ecclesiastical legislation of the session may be summed up in a few words. It is in various degrees, coinciding with the various measures which have been passed, the denationalisation of Church Establishments. In the Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill the attempt was happily frustrated, and the aggression beaten back, by the combined force and persistency of the Liberal minority. Those whose threatened rights are still retained have to thank Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, Mr. Richard, and Mr. Dillwyn for the result. Indeed, in defence of the position held by Nonconformists, the gallantry of Mr. Dillwyn, and the luminous exposition of sound principles by Mr. Richard, have contributed largely to what we may be permitted to describe as the impulse given to public opinion by the late discussions in the House of Commons towards disestablishment. The Public Worship Regulation Bill brought out Mr. Gladstone as the advocate of Free Churchism—we might almost be justified in terming it free Congregationalism. This is an obvious step, and a sure one towards disendowment. It was not successful. Indeed, it was eventually withdrawn. But it provoked Mr. Disraeli to take up his ground in behalf of the State. He, however, sanctioned a principle of law which points in the same direction (though from an opposite quarter) as that selected by Mr. Gladstone. The Established Church, according to him—or rather according to the bill which he promoted—is not necessarily the church of the nation. It is provided for by the nation. It is governed by Parliament. It corresponds with the will of the State. But it does not consist of the entire people of the realm—so far as the regulation of public worship is concerned, or, at least, in conformity with the doctrines, formularies, discipline, and rites of the Church of England. Those persons are parishioners only who declare, and by overt acts prove, their attachment to the particular Church sanctioned by the State. But in the Scotch Patronage Bill the new principle is fully developed. By the provisions of that measure all the property and privileges appropriated by law to the service of religion are handed over for exclusive use to a single denomination of Presbyterians, albeit it does not comprise nearly one-half of the population of Scotland.

It cannot be denied that, whether for good or for evil, the present Parliament has already shifted the bases of Church Establishments. It has destroyed in them the element of nationality. It has constituted them embodiments of favouritism. It has turned them into denominational monopolies. It has thus prepared for their political downfall. To those who hold *our* opinions, the result of the Session must be looked upon as pregnant with beneficial change. It will serve in process of time to drive over to our side the vast numbers of people who appreciate the force of national sentiment, who are bitterly hostile to sectarian legislation, and who regard justice and equity as of far higher worth than the triumphs of party. If the friends of Establishmentarianism can feel content with the ecclesiastical achievements of 1874, so, rely upon it, can we.

MR. FREEMAN ON CHURCH PROPERTY.

Certain articles contributed by Mr. Freeman to the *Pall Mall Gazette* have reappeared with additions, as an essay in three chapters under the title, "Disestablishment and Disendowment; What are they?" The issue of this little volume by a writer, very justly regarded as a high authority on many points of English history, is one amongst many indications which show not merely the direction of current opinion, but the increased rapidity with which it moves. It is true that Mr. Freeman deals only with certain elements of the question at issue, and does this with a view not of giving his own judgment but of explaining some conditions essential, as he believes, to the formation of an intelligent and reasonable judgment by any one. But in carrying out this purpose he shows a very strong desire to raise the whole controversy out of its merely sectarian entanglements, into a high political issue affecting the development of the national life. This is precisely the mode in which we desire to see the subject debated. To our thinking indeed there are important aspects of the question, which under such terms of argument must necessarily be ignored. It does not appear to us for instance quite so easy as it does to Mr. Freeman to deal with the endowment and establishment of religion altogether apart from religious considerations. But the same irreconcileable differences of theological opinion which make the name of a "national church" a mere mockery, also compel us to look to political rather than to religious motives for the final organisation of the allied forces of disestablishment. And for this reason we welcome with much satisfaction such a contribution as this of a distinguished historian towards a definition of the distinct political issue to be settled. We propose, therefore, to devote one or two articles to an examination of the essay. And we shall commence with the ideas on disendowment, which the writer himself puts in the forefront.

The immediate purpose of Mr. Freeman appears to be the dissipation of certain delusions believed by him to be prevalent amongst both advocates and opponents of dis-

establishment. With this object he seizes on the terms "sacrilege" on the one hand, and "national property" on the other, as betraying on one side equally with the other, a complete misconception of the matter in hand. He says —"There is a lurking unwillingness in the disputants on both sides, as indeed there is in most speakers on all subjects, to acknowledge the simple principle that in every political community, the supreme power of the State, wherever that supreme power may be placed, may do whatever it thinks good." Now it appears to us that the ambiguity of this sentence, in which Mr. Freeman sets forth his fundamental principle and premiss, is such as to blunt very considerably the point of several of his succeeding criticisms. To say that "the supreme power of the State"—that is, the authority which *de facto* has predominant physical force at command—"may do whatever it thinks good," is surely either a truism, or a very dangerous doctrine. It is either the needless assertion that those who wield the organised forces of the State *can* do what they like, or it is a suggestion that might makes right. But Mr. Freeman carefully guards himself against the latter interpretation. "An Act of Parliament," he explains, "may be unjust, but it cannot be unlawful." This is no doubt perfectly correct; and it may be a lesson needed by those who contend that any act of disestablishment must be unconstitutional and revolutionary. But at least our withers are unwrung. The point of application is that the supreme power of the State may take any property which it deems good to take and apply it to other uses, but that is just as true of private as of corporate property, of secular as of ecclesiastical. On this Mr. Freeman insists at considerable length, evidently under the impression that he is correcting a great mistake on the part of ourselves as well as our opponents. It is possible, indeed, that there is some *primâ facie* case for his impression. But this arises from the fact that our controversy must necessarily be carried on in popular language. Mr. Freeman's statement is really only the solemn utterance of a truism to the effect that laws made by a sufficient law-making authority cannot be unlawful; and that all property of every kind is liable to be legally confiscated, *i.e.*, absorbed into the public purse, or otherwise diverted from its previous uses. Quite right. But this general principle is not usually acted upon, and morally speaking *ought* never to be acted upon, except for other and additional reasons. And these reasons may be political, social, or moral, or all three at once. For our own part we have never held that, in regard to the general principle enunciated, Church property differed from any other property; but we have insisted that the reasons why the power of the State should be applied in this case are peculiarly strong. As it is by the strength or weakness of those reasons that the cause must be decided, we have dwelt almost exclusively on them. And hence Mr. Freeman has, perhaps, in part drawn the inference that Nonconformists ignore the general bearings of a principle which really appears to us a truism.

But our critic objects to our habit of calling Church property "national property." It is not so, he says, "in the only strict sense of the word." "It is not *folkland*, *ager publicus*, property of which the nation is not only sovereign but landlord. *It ceased to be so* whenever it passed into the hands of ecclesiastical corporations, or into the hands of those who founded the ecclesiastical corporations." The last italics are our own, and are worth noting as an implication that in Mr. Freeman's opinion there was a time when at any rate a considerable part of what is now Church property was even in the strict sense of the words "national property." In return for this we will frankly make him the acknowledgment that, if we professed to confine ourselves to legal phraseology, it would be a mistake to speak of Church property as "national property" in the sense of *folkland* or *ager publicus*. That is what we want to make it; not what it is now. And we want to make it so, among other reasons, because the greater part of it —the only part with which we profess to deal—is property that was originally intended for the benefit of the whole people. As Mr. Freeman judiciously observes in another section of the essay, to be noticed hereafter, "it will be well to get rid of the notion of two distinct bodies, Church and State, capable of bargaining with each other." So far as the present point of argument is concerned, we *have* got rid of that notion; and hence we maintain that property originally given to a Church identical with the State, may very well be called "national property" in a sense totally inapplicable to that for instance held by the City guilds, or distinctly conferred by sectarian benefactors on the adherents of a particular sect. What future generations may have to say to the latter kind of property we cannot of course pretend to forecast. But in the light of present knowledge we contend that the moral considerations which demand the assertion of the State's claim in the one case are overwhelmingly stronger than any that can be alleged in the other.

Mr. Freeman seems to think it a great point that there is no "vast corporation called the Church" in which property is vested. This is just what we have often pointed out. But we cannot see what great difference is made by the fact that the property is distributed amongst local corporations which hold it for the benefit of the people in each locality. "We must always bear in mind," says Mr. Freeman, "that the clergy are not the Church." "Church property," he adds, "that is property given for ecclesiastical purposes, will be mainly—though not wholly—the property of the clergy as the office-bearers of the Church." In other words, the clergy hold this property only to enable them to confer certain benefits on the whole people of the neighbourhood. We do not see how this is quite consistent with the remark made on another page, that "the ecclesiastical corporations hold their property by the same right as any other holders of property." The apparent confusion, however, arises from our own forgetfulness that Mr. Freeman uses the word right in its strictly legal, not in its moral sense. And his failure to remember that the arguments of those who urge disestablishment must appeal far more to moral than to legal rights, has led him to charge them with more than their due meed of ignorance in their usage of the phrase "national property."

ECCLESIASTICAL MEASURES IN PARLIAMENT.

The Public Worship Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on Monday evening without a division, and will therefore, in a few days, become law. The debates on the recommitment of the bill on Friday, and on the third reading on Monday, effected no change in any important detail, but it is settled that the salary of the judge is not to be charged to the Consolidated Fund. The curious mistake which was made by Mr. Disraeli on Friday relating to the future judge, seems to be capable of explanation only on the supposition of his having been informed that a retired judge would be willing to take the post, and that without, further inquiry, he assumed that that judge must be Lord Selborne, and that Lord Selborne would not require a salary. It turned out that the judge in question was Lord Penzance—as the *Times* stated—and that he declines to undertake the duties of the new office excepting on payment of a fixed salary of 3,000*l.* This at last, it seems, is to be provided for out of the ecclesiastical fees—a fund which seems to have a substantial existence, though Mr. Gladstone spoke of it as "undiluted moonshine." Indeed, according to the *Record*, there is a fund of 2,800*l.* a-year derived from the lapsed compensation of certain ecclesiastical officers, which in 1872 "the Archbishop of Canterbury agreed with Lord Shaftesbury" should be applied towards the salary of the judge whose appointment was then contemplated, and which has since "been allowed to go as a bonus to certain well-paid episcopal secretaries and registrars."

Mr. Dillwyn, on Friday, made another stand against the sectarianism of the bill by moving that certain words should be struck out of the declaration schedule, which excludes Nonconformists from parochial and judicial rights. We are glad to be able to give Mr. Richard's able speech on this occasion in full. The hon. member for Swansea was, however, followed into the lobby by only 54 members, while there were 153 against him; but when Sir William Harcourt proposed an amendment in favour of charging the judge's salary on ecclesiastical fees, he was supported by 85 members against 130. The debate that subsequently took place on Mr. Gladstone's motion against the extension of a revising power to the archbishops was remarkable only for the avowed ecclesiastical character of a portion of the right hon. gentleman's speech, and for the ardour with which Sir William Harcourt replied to him. Is it possible, some persons asked, that Sir William Harcourt is laying himself out to be a rival candidate for the future Premiership? Mr. Gladstone was followed by only 95 members. On the third reading Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen said that his name for the measure was "A Bill to expedite the disestablishment of the English Church," while Mr. Beresford Hope came out, once more, in his new character as a friend of religious equality, expressing the hope that when the bill came into operation it would not "put down anything which would prevent men from worshipping God according to their ideas." If it has only brought Mr. Hope to such a state of mind, this bill will not have been introduced in vain. Mr. Grant Duff remarked that, "being one of those who did not, as a matter of speculation and philosophy, believe that Church Establishments could be indefinitely maintained; but who had nevertheless hoped till a few weeks ago that any serious movement for the disestablishment of the Church of England would be postponed till the days of our grandchildren, he had carefully abstained from taking any part in reference to the bill." We suppose that Mr. Grant-Duff now sees that his studied inaction has not done what he thought it would do—saved the Establishment.

On Friday the Scottish Church Patronage Bill as amended was agreed to, and on Monday it passed a third reading, and so the House of Commons will have no more of this measure this session. It is not at all likely, however, that it has heard the last of either of the measures—including the Endowed Schools Bill—that it has passed.

In no session, perhaps, have the party of religious equality been more faithfully served than during the present session. Mr. Leatham has well represented us; Mr. Dillwyn has earned our lasting gratitude for his persistent action on the Endowed Schools Bill, and the Worship Bill; while Mr. Richard has, on every available occasion, set forth the principles of the Free Churches with a force and an eloquence which have rarely been surpassed. We are glad to see that Mr. Richard's speeches have been re-printed; we hope that means will be taken to give them a wide circulation.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

It is natural that the Ritualists should now feel themselves to be in a somewhat difficult position. They believe in a State-Church, but how can they believe in the present State-Church? It is hard to find one's idol crushing one's self, but this is just what the Establishment principle is doing to the Ritualists. And they feel it. The *Church Herald*, therefore, says that the policy of the spiritual rulers of the Church is "working a silent revolution with regard to one of the most practical political subjects of the day—disestablishment." Our contemporary goes on to say—

> Much as we deplore the line which clergymen and laymen are now taking on all sides, we cannot be surprised at it. Not by "extreme" men (so-called) is this new course adopted; but by persons of the safest moderation. And it is clear that all who believe in the spiritual character and nature of the Christian religion, all, in fact, but Erastians and Broad-Churchmen (who believe in nothing), are in danger of being silently led to a conviction that the sooner disestablishment comes the better. We repeat that we deplore this result: but then we proceed to ask ourselves, can it be wondered at? Is it reasonable—from any point of view but that of Archbishop Tait, Dean Stanley, and Mr. Jowett—that all spiritual jurisdiction should be exercised by a mongrel Parliament such as ours?

In another article the same journal remarks—

> The question now before us, therefore, is—Shall we allow the Church of England to become the mere creature of the State? If we do, it seems to us that no sensible man, who believes that God has made any definite revelation to man, can remain a member of it—unless, indeed, he also believes that the House of Commons is endowed with a special illumination for the purpose of interpreting that revelation.

We need say nothing about the fact that the Church of England has always been a creature of the State. It is refreshing to read even this still more refreshing to read this, which seems like a sentence cut out of the *Nonconformist*:—

> Secondly, every decently informed Christian understands now perfectly that Christ and not Cæsar is Lord in the Church, and is bound by His principles, and should be ready at all costs, in practice, to refuse to render to Cæsar the things that are God's.

It is also natural that the Ritualistic party should be disappointed with the Conservative leaders. This disappointment is plainly expressed. The *Church Times* gives expression to the opinion that "Mr. Disraeli's first session cannot be said to have been a very successful or glorious one," and goes on to say—

> It is not surprising that his conduct has given profound dissatisfaction to Churchmen, and the first fruits of it is the defeat of his candidate at Stroud. Mr. Brand, a son of the Speaker, has just been returned by a majority of eighty-two, whereas at the last election he was defeated by forty-five. The smallness of these figures is not the least important feature in the matter. There are, we believe, quite cases enough where the secession of a dozen, or a score, or a hundred Churchmen in each constituency at the next election would annihilate the majority of the Government. It is sufficiently ominous that the loss of Stroud was the last touch which sent over Mr. Gladstone's Government; and it is quite likely to prove a fatal portent to Mr. Disraeli's.

One of the most remarkable contributions that has been made to the Disestablishment question as looked at from the High Church point of view, is a

letter, written by the Rev. Gerard Moultrie, vicar of South Leigh, and a well-known High-Churchman, to the *Church Times* of last week. The letter is headed "Disestablishment." The writer says that it seems to him that there is a good deal of misapprehension on this subject—

Whenever I converse with anyone about this coming state of affairs, I notice that I almost invariably get an answer to this effect: "Ah, what a sad thing it will be for the country parishes. How will they ever provide for their ministrations?" It seems to be thought that in the towns people will shift for themselves pretty well, but that in country districts there will be a great failure in the ministrations of the Church. I cannot see that this will be the case.

Mr. Moultrie proceeds to state what the Free Church of Scotland has done for the country districts, how it has been done, and how the ministers of those districts are a great deal better off than they would have been in the Establishment. He then proceeds to apply the case to England—

But when disestablishment comes upon us, we shall be infinitely better off, of course, than they. None but a fool would think of twenty thousand clergy, spread broadcast over the land, being unable to hold their own. In such a matter, at all events, the Church of England would, at least, be unanimous. There would, no doubt, be a rearrangement of funds (as in the Irish Church), and this would be a very good thing. The bishops would retire from the House of Lords to the House of the Lord, and this also, as it seems to many, would not be a matter to cry over. The Church would be ruled by her own synods, and there would be no more ecclesiastical bills run through Parliament over the heads of the clergy and in spite of their protest. The monarch would not be anointed on his accession by the Archbishop of Canterbury; a pleasing ceremony, but now nothing more than a ceremony.

"Oh! but," says some one, "you will lose your churches. You will have to share them with Dissenters, who will claim their share in the national property."

I reply that, if there really be any danger of our losing our churches, that danger will probably come from a delay of disestablishment, until the country has been educated by Mr. Disraeli, and others, into a belief that the Church being merely a department of the State, may be legislated for by the nation, which (as represented by the secular Parliament) may at its will dispose of its own. This I take to be the only real danger. And it is a real one.

Here is a sign of the times! Another writer in the same journal makes this pregnant suggestion,—

Can we not combine with every and any others of our country for disestablishment? Prophetically, historically, morally, we are bound to do this without reserve. It is beyond endurance, that any spiritual society should be at the bidding of a civil tribunal of men of almost every and no creed. If some well-known leader would only sound the trumpet in this direction, we could soon liberate our chiefs from the temptations of their worldly policy.

Another writer remarks that the line which the Church should now take is to "prepare for disestablishment."—

It cannot be right that the Church should continue powerless to prevent Gorhamism, and Rationalism, being preached in her name. Or that she should be subject to have her doctrines and ritual settled by the impudent ignorance of a non-Christian Parliament.

How much this writing may be worth, or what may be its influence, we do not know, but it is certain that nothing of this kind could have been written a few years ago.

That "ominous word Disestablishment" again! This time it occurs in the *Guardian* in relation to the Endowed Schools Bill. While the *Guardian* considers that the result of the debates could not have been otherwise than it has been, it also considers that result to be an undoubted blow to the Conservative party.

What is in our mind of far greater consequence—an apparent defeat of the Church, in the interest of Nonconformity, and a consequent discouragement to the cause of religious education in our middle-class schools. It is, perhaps, better that even this should be, rather than the Liberal party should be pledged to espouse an anti-ecclesiastical cause in the future, for such a pledge would restore to the Extreme Left the influence which they have lost, and which they avowedly hope to regain by the temporary victory of a reactionary policy; and the result would be to sweep away much more than the barriers set up to turn back the current. But still it is only in a choice of evils that it can be preferred. In itself it is, to say the least, unfortunate. All who were concerned in it must bitterly regret a policy which has led to so untoward a result.

As to future schemes and future management the *Guardian* calls attention to "the unfortunate fact that the Church of England no longer commands the allegiance of all Englishmen—that there lie outside her pale large multitudes, whose claims and rights cannot be ignored. There is in all ecclesiastical legislation an element of confusion, arising from the contrast between her ideal and her actual position; and that confusion can only be removed, either by the absorption into the Church of all foreign elements, or by the rough-and-ready process of disestablishment." Singular to read Arnold's words of forty years ago now repeated by a High-Church journal!

It is evident, however, that the introduction of the Endowed Schools Bill has given encouragement to the more grasping section of Churchmen, for we read in the *Times* of Friday last that on the previous day a deputation waited upon the Government to suggest that that portion of the land tax which was received from ecclesiastical property should be devoted to the purposes to which church-rates were formerly devoted; and the deputation was informed that the Government would, during the recess, give its best attention to the subject. The substantial meaning of this is that the old church-rates should, to a certain extent, be reimposed by being made a charge upon the land tax. In the year ending March, 1873, the land tax yielded £1,095,729. Why not go in for the whole of that at once? The Church would be just as likely to get it as to get that portion which is contributed by ecclesiastical property. But we see from this what would be done if it could be done, and how necessary it is to keep ourselves always under arms.

We have, this week, two fresh illustrations from Australia of the practical working of Free-Churchism. The Melbourne correspondent of the *Times* states that the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church has been preaching in St. Stephen's Episcopalian Church. It appears that the leading lay-members of the two churches have combined in the formation of a Pastoral Aid Society for outlying districts. "It provides," the correspondent says, "for alternate services in each church in places which cannot afford to support two ministers and two buildings, and augments the stipend of an Episcopalian in one place and a Presbyterian in another, instead of wasting strength by attempting to form both churches in two poor places." We may add this to Mr. Moultrie's proof of how country places may be provided for under disestablishment.

The Sydney correspondent of the same journal gives an illustration relating to the education question in Queensland, where, also, there is no Church Establishment. He says that Queensland is paying 62,000*l.* a year for educating the young, that "there was no opposition when the vote was proposed, but the debate which ensued is spoken of as remarkably happy. No sectarianism, bigotry, or partisanship found voice." Is not this better than Mr. Forster's plan and its results?

SCOTTISH CHURCH NOTES.

(From our Scotch Correspondent.)

Well, the Patronage Bill has passed through committee at the gallop, and the Tories, no doubt, are gleeful over their exploit. I have no doubt it will all end well; but whether the end will be what they wish for and expect, is another question. I have never had any other opinion than that which found such strong expression in Parliament, viz., that we have seen a great stride taken in the direction of disestablishment. We Scotch are a patient people. We don't, like our Irish brethren, make the welkin ring with our cries the moment we are hurt; but when once an idea takes possession of our minds, we don't readily let go our hold of it. And I greatly mistake the present temper of this nation if you do not see as the upshot of what has happened, a long, steady, persistent pull together on the part of the Nonconformists for a very radical reversal of the recent policy.

We feel that it is something like a piece of sharp practice—such as a pettifogging lawyer would resort to—to which we have been made the victims. The Tories have for the moment a majority which they know cannot last long, and they have hastily seized the opportunity to inflict upon us an insult and a wrong.

We feel also that it was intensely shabby to refuse to concede such a reasonable demand as that which was made by Mr. Baxter. They will be in power next year for a certainty, however long afterwards they may reign, and if they really believe their cause a good one, they could have demonstrated its goodness by inquiry, and passed their bill afterwards with *éclat*. But they have acted like the judge who hanged his prisoner and tried his case afterwards, and they cannot suppose that this will be forgotten.

It stirs our blood, too, to learn what their little game is with regard to the Free Churchmen. They made no proposal to right the wrongs of the Free Church, but as Dr. Kennedy, of Dingwall, well put it, they have made an "imitation of our banner," and they hope, thereby, to decoy, the unwary, man by man, into their creel. In avowing this plot they put us upon our mettle. They cannot imagine that we are to be *so simple* as to allow the disintegration even to begin under our very eyes. And they force us, whether we will or no, to raise up into prominence, as the pressing question of the hour, the separation of the Church from the State.

For, as I have already told you, among the strong reasons why we object to the nation giving to the present holders of the national endowments a fresh lease of the Establishment, one is this: that we Nonconformists have no confidence in its fitness to carry on the evangelisation of the country. I do not ask you to sympathise with us in this. I simply tell you a fact. And now that the gauntlet has been fairly flung down, and we are challenged either to conform or to vindicate our position as "dogs in the manger," you will probably hear a good deal more on this head. It is our belief that while there are not a few most excellent ministers in the Established Church, whose orthodoxy and earnestness are above all question, the ministry, in the mass, is not evangelical. We have not above one or two who show any tendency to Ritualism, but when I remind you that the pulpits of the Establishment are presently filled by men who have been educated under Principals Tulloch and Caird, and under Drs. Robert Lee and Wallace, you will not be surprised to learn that the teaching to which the people are now accustomed is about as unlike that which Chalmers would have given as is the teaching which those are privileged to receive who sit under Dean Stanley in Westminster Abbey.

One illustration of the state of feeling in Scotland is supplied in this fact, that with very few exceptions the Established clergy have not thrown themselves with any heartiness into the revival movement. There are a few who have come to the front, and they are held in the highest esteem and respect by all denominations, but you may count them upon your fingers, and if you ask the robust men of the communion—the Tullocks, and Cooks, and Storys, and Macgregors, who lead in the Assembly—you will find that the Charterises and the Wilsons, and the McMurtries who have taken their stand beside Mr. Moody, are quietly sneered at by them as among the weaker brethren. The drift of the two sets of churches is more clearly seen in this connection than in any other. The highest man in the Free Church can take his part at a revival meeting, and nobody thinks the worse of his intellect for that. Such a place is regarded as quite in keeping with the position and profession of our Candlishes, our Guthries, our Buchanans, and our Rainys. But when a man with any intellectual pretensions in the Established Church makes his appearance at a revival meeting, he is in danger of being suspected of being a muff or an old woman.

Again, I say, set all this down, if you like, to our prejudices as Nonconformists. Still these feelings do exist, and though it would have been very bad taste to express them in Parliament, there is no use in hiding them now. Our profound conviction is that the present Establishment is not merely historically connected with the Moderates—it is to this day *moderate in its spirit*; and we regard it as a wrong done to evangelical religion, that it has received at this time of day a new lease of the national endowments. Such an arrangement as has been made, we cannot agree to allow to become final. And disestablishment is the distinct goal at which we shall drive.

At present everybody is on the wing, and no plans have been formed with a view to concerted action. But the Commission of the Free Church Assembly meets next week, and then we shall possibly hear something of interest.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of the Liberation Society have adopted the following further series of resolutions relative to the Endowed Schools Bill:—

I. "The committee regards with great satisfaction the abandonment by the Government of that portion of the Endowed Schools Acts Amendment Bill which would have had the effect of keeping the management of the ancient endowed schools in the hands of the Established Church, by reversing the policy adopted by the Legislature, in passing the Endowed Schools Act of 1869.

II. "The committee warmly thank those members of the House of Commons who, by the ability and persistency with which they have exposed the character and tendency of the measure, have largely contributed to secure this important result.

III. "The committee counsels the friends of religious equality vigilantly to watch, in their several localities, the action of the Charity Commissioners, in whom the powers of the Endowed Schools Commissioners will now be vested; and, inasmuch as the Prime Minister has threatened to renew next session the proposals he has been compelled to abandon now, the committee will co-operate with other public bodies, in not merely frustrating any such design, but in endeavouring to establish on a firmer basis the right of the whole nation to the full enjoyment of the advantages afforded by endowments intended for the national benefit."

The Rev. John Fisher, of Heeley, near Sheffield, has, we learn, accepted the appointment of travelling and organising agent to the society.

Respecting the future operations of the society, the August *Liberator* says:—"Scotland is to be vigorously dealt with next season. A new agent will be shortly appointed, and he will give his whole time to that country. The secretary will also visit it this autumn; to confer with the society's friends in all the principal towns on the steps to be taken to start the disestablishment movement now resolved upon. Wales is to be also at once visited by the secretary; to obtain the requisite information for dealing with that country. The metropolis is to have a special agency of its own; it being intended to appoint an agent for each metropolitan borough—for electoral, as well as for other purposes. The society's publishing sub-committee have prepared a scheme for the issue, and also the wide distribution of publications—of which we shall say more a little while hence."

THE ENFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND THE ROMANISING CLERGY.

(From the *English Independent.*)

Enfield is a pleasant parish situated ten miles north of London, and one of its leading antiquarian attractions is the Free Grammar School, standing on the west side of the churchyard. The school itself appears to have been founded at the time of the Reformation, and the present building is as ancient as the days of Queen Elizabeth, though the original picturesque aspect of the pile has been marred by profane modernising hands. An ancient deed prescribes that the trustees shall "gyve and paye yearlie to a schole master to teache within the sayde towne of Enfielde the children of the poor inhabitants to know and read their alphebet letters and to read Laten and Englyshe, and to understand grammar and to wright their Lateines according to the trade and use of grammar scholes, the summe of six poundes thirteen shillings and foure pence." The endowment of the institution is now represented by 363 acres of land, which is becoming increasingly valuable as time rolls on; but unfortunately the charity has been burdened with a heavy debt by the continuous litigation which has sprung out of parish disputes during the last half century. Of late the school has been entirely closed, the premises being also much out of repair; but an effort is now being made to reorganise the whole concern, and to make it what the pious founders intended their bounty should be—a seminary for the whole parish.

The parishioners set a high value on this legacy of the Reformation, and for months past the question of electing six new governors has been the leading topic discussed in the local papers; for, when once installed into office, the governors possess ample powers, and determine the character of the school. A Romanising clique, marshalled by the vicar, and whose theological sentiments revolve around "amice, alb, girdle, maniple, tunic, dalmatic, and chasuble," cast covetous eyes on this prize, and determined to leave no stone unturned to make it their own. Feeling certain of success, they assumed an arrogant or even insulting mien towards opponents, and brought their six champions to the front, not one of whom bore a name of any note, with the exceptions of Mr. Twells, M.P. for London, who doubtless has plausible reasons for lending his influence to a party who venerate a piscina more than articles of faith. Many of Mr. Twells' constituents will be both grieved and surprised to find him in such company; for Mr. J. W. Bosanquet, a justice of the peace and a High-Churchman, thus referred to the situation in an address to the parishioners:—The sect which seeks to monopolise the Grammar School is confessedly endeavouring to overthrow the work of the Reformation. It rejoices in the terms priest, altar, sacrifice, piscina, and such like invitations of the Church of Rome; and it claims the power, descended from the apostles—who themselves certainly never claimed to possess it—of changing the elements of bread and wine into something to be offered on the altar for the people. Has such teaching succeeded in making the youthful population of France religious or godless? Has it elevated or degraded the character of Ireland, Spain, or Italy? Such teaching is, indeed, the source of infidelity and lawlessness." Mr. Bosanquet's powerful words were followed by a puerile circular by the vicar—a production which must have admirably furthered the cause it was intended to oppose. It was evident that a severe contest was at hand. Everybody was excited; the Grammar School was on everybody's lips, and the parish was divided into two hostile camps, Protestant Churchmen and Dissenters being arrayed against a handful of Romish innovators and their aristocratic supporters.

At the vestry meeting convened for Thursday evening, the ratepayers assembled in strong force, and, according to the show of hands, the victory remained with the Protestant party. Then a poll was demanded. The clerical leaders, though manifestly surprised at the vote of the vestry, supposed that the poll would set all things right, leaving them masters of the field. Nor at first did their hopes appear to be entirely without foundation. They commanded many sympathisers, and every means that could be thought of either to coax or cajole the ratepayers into voting for the clerical candidates were used. The neighbourhood had been thoroughly canvassed; doubtful characters had been reminded of their duty from the pulpit; and it was even reported that one of the public-houses of the town was an open house to those who carried a blue passport, and were in the secret. The vicar was actually indelicate enough to sit next the polling clerk, even at the desk, exerting an influence to turn the tide in his own favour, and thereby he did much to bring the sacred office into contempt among those who would have preferred being free from such petty interference. Then the rich made poor dependents vote against their conscience, and one zealous lady went about the streets explaining that the school would be a heathen seminary if the Liberals triumphed. One poor old couple were found in tears on account of being forced by an unprincipled patron to vote for persons whose principles they abhorred. Some turned cowards, and would not vote at all; and in the meantime the excitement was reaching fever height.

During the whole of Friday the clerical clique led the poll, but it was evident to shrewd observers that their resources were rapidly becoming exhausted. Enfield is a parish of wide extent; at Ponder's-end, the Highway, and in the neighbourhood around the Government small-arms factory, there is a large population who had been instructed in the school question by the "Protestant" candidates. On Friday evening these began to come up, and the sight of them promised an easy conquest. On Saturday they came in still larger numbers, and each fresh batch was welcomed by loud cheers from the crowd assembled in the market-place. All the horses that could be obtained were hired; besides these the vehicles of private families were sent out, and for the time being, many professional men laid aside their duties for the sake of driving voters to the poll who would humble the Romanising aggressors. The triumph of the evening was worthy of these great efforts, for five out of six of the "Protestant" candidates have been returned. The events of the week in Enfield opportunely came as a comment on the Endowed Schools Bill, and as an illustration of the bitter feelings that would have been aroused had the latest obnoxious Government measure not been deprived of its sting. The triumph of the friends of the poor, however, is complete, and the defeated abettors of priestcraft in Enfield have been taught a lesson they will not soon forget. The school is now secured to the parish, and, with such governors to promote its prosperity as Alderman Abbiss, the Rev. H. S. Toms, Messrs. Batley, Bosanquet, Kitching, and Bowles, two of whom are justices of the peace, we feel certain that better days are in store.

WHAT IS A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND?

(From the *Daily News.*)

The "mania for ecclesiastical legislation" of which the Government were accused on Friday, and to which it was averred we owe the postponement of many useful measures, must at least produce one good result. Wars, it has often been said, teach the ordinary newspaper reader geography. Ecclesiastical warfare will teach us all something of the principles which in a system like ours govern the relations between Church and State, a subject whereon we believe there is still ample room for public education. The House of Commons was engaged again during some part of yesterday in settling the question what constitutes a parishioner of the Church, and we do not believe they have decided it in anything like a sound or satisfactory manner. "What is a pound?" was the famous question of Sir Robert Peel. What is a *bona fide* traveller?" is a puzzle that has perplexed many a Parliamentary session, and stultified many a bench of magistrates. "What is a populous place?" was a trouble to both Houses during a considerable part of this session. "What is a parishioner?" was again debated and again decided by the House of Commons on Friday. A parishioner entitled to consider himself aggrieved by any offences against the propriety and legality of ceremonial, and to put the law in motion against it, was yesterday again defined by the majority to be a person who declares that he is "a member of the Church of England as by law established." The definition is a little like that famous one which set out that an archdeacon is a person who discharges archidiaconal functions. For when we have it settled that in order to be an aggrieved parishioner one must be a member of the Church of England, we ought then to ask what is a member of the Church of England. Such definitions as those which Mr. Hubbard, for example, on Friday suggested would be applicable enough if the Church of England were only a sect. It is quite conceivable, however, that a person whose individual convictions attached him to a Nonconformist body might consider himself a member of the National Church when a question of public order was under consideration. Of course this would not, in all probability, occur often in practice. The declaration that "I am a member of the Church of England" would usually be accepted by Dissenters in the sense put on it by its authors. A Nonconformist will not declare himself a member of the Church of England as by law established. But the definition, if we take it merely in the literal sense, is open to endless evasion, and if we take it in its spirit will reasonably be considered by many competent authorities to be historically inaccurate and politically inexpedient.

A parishioner is not necessarily a member of the Church of England (in the narrow sense) as regards the payment of rates, or the attendance at a vestry, or the acceptance of the office of churchwarden, or the disposal of Church patronage, or a variety of other functions and acts connected with the working of the Church system. The Church of England has never, so far as we know, narrowed her claim of spiritual control and care to her own professed members. The whole controversy about the Burials Bill, for example, arises out of the fact that she sometimes pushes her claims rather farther than members of the Dissenting bodies seem disposed to admit. We cannot see how on Friday's definition of the character of a parishioner could be accepted and carried out to its legitimate conclusion without effecting a very marked alteration in the position of the Church. Indeed, it was impossible not to be struck by the incongruity to which Mr. Henry Richard and Mr. Dillwyn directed attention. A Nonconformist may take part in all the debates and divisions which are to decide the fate of the Public Worship Regulation Bill, as he might do in the case of a bill affecting yet more strongly the interests of the Church of England. His vote and the votes of other Nonconformists might become the means by which the measure was doomed to be carried or defeated. But he must not be allowed to assist a deceived congregation in complaining of an offensive and illegal ceremonial. "You are playing with edged tools," said Mr. Gladstone yesterday, when dealing with a different part of the subject. There is a good deal that looks like playing with edged tools in the production of definitions, which for the sake of some one immediate purpose would thus undertake to limit the national comprehensiveness of the Church of England. It seems to us that this definition is a matter of considerably greater importance than the question of the judge's salary, about which so much sharp discussion and perplexed conflict of authority took place yesterday, even after Mr. Disraeli's preliminary announcement had rendered immediate disputation a superfluous exercise. It would have been far better, we think, to dispense with a definition. The clergy who, according to one or two speakers, would be so profoundly hurt if their performance of public worship were to be questioned by Nonconformists, must surely, one would think, be far more grievously hurt by having Acts of Parliament to regulate their proceedings passed by the help of Nonconformist votes. Better, at all events, to run the risk of that offence and to endure the possible grievance of a Nonconformist complaining to the bishop about the scandal of a Ritualistic service, than venture on a definition which, so far as it goes, would proclaim that the Church of England is not a national institution, but only a collection of worshippers professing similar sectarian opinions.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

Legal proceedings will, it is announced, be taken shortly by the Prussian Government against Archbishop Melchers, with a view to his compulsory removal from his see.

The Prussian Government have ordered criminal proceedings to be instituted by the public prosecutor against Roman Catholic societies. These prosecutions are based on certain documents found in the domiciliary searches lately made.

In connection with the fines inflicted upon the Roman Catholic Bishop of Paderborn, for contravention of the ecclesiastical laws, the District Court and the Court of Appeal of Paderborn had both declared that payment of such fines by a third party, despite the protest of the bishop, was legal. In reference to this decision the Supreme Court has, the public prosecutor intervening, annulled the above decisions, and declared payment by others than those condemned to be inadmissible. Bishop Conrad has since been arrested and lodged in prison for eighteen weeks.

The *Germania* of Berlin, the principal organ of the Ultramontane party, is authorised to confirm the statement of several newspapers, according to which the Prince-Bishop of Breslau, Dr. Foerster, has forwarded to the Prussian Government a declaration of the Prussian bishops. In the document the bishops state that the Church cannot submit to onesided laws and decrees affecting ecclesiastical affairs, and that to the Pope alone could appertain the power of issuing laws relative to Church matters, His Holiness, however, always accepting the reservation that such laws shall not contravene the ecclesiastical principles of the various Governments. The German Government, in reply, simply acknowledges the receipt of the above document.

The Old Catholic movement is at length extending to Southern Germany. In Bavaria, where the Government have adopted a neutral attitude, neither offering the Old Catholics any facilities nor placing any obstacles in their way, Bishop Reinkens has just consecrated a new church, the first building which the Old Catholics have erected in Germany, existing churches having in other parts been placed at their disposal. Many Bavarian churches are still jointly used by Protestants and Catholics, though the Ultramontanes have of late years endeavoured to supersede this arrangement by the erection of additional edifices; but legal difficulties prevent the Old Catholics from sharing in this ecclesiastical partnership. At Limbach they have accordingly built a church of their own. It is stated that the Emperor William presented them with a quantity of metal from French guns, captured in the late war, to be cast into a bell. In Würtemberg, the moderation shown by Bishop Hefele, of Rottenburg, has retarded the introduction of the movement, but an Old Catholic community has just been formed at Stuttgart.

The Bishop of Para in Brazil has been condemned by the Supreme Tribunal of Justice to four years' imprisonment with hard labour, for resisting the authority of the State.

STATE-AID AT THE CAPE.—The last mail from the Cape of Good Hope states that the Voluntary Bill for the abolition of State aid for religious purposes was defeated in the House of Representatives on the second reading. A select committee of members has been appointed to draw up a measure for arranging a fairer distribution of State aid to religion.

PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE FOR CHURCH-RATES.—A clerically-instigated deputation waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday, and offered a singularly cool suggestion for overcoming the difficulty of collecting voluntary Church-rates in country parishes. It was that a portion of the land-tax should be applied to the purposes formerly met by the Church-rate. Sir Stafford Northcote assured the deputation that the proposal should be carefully considered during the recess.

SIR ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, M.P., AND THE SCOTCH ANTI-PATRONAGE BILL.—A strong feeling of dissatisfaction has recently arisen among the more advanced section of the Fifeshire constituency at Sir Robert Anstruther's support of the bill for the abolition of patronage in the Church of Scotland. During his electioneering tour at last general election he pledged himself privately and at his meetings to support a measure having for its object the appointment of a committee of inquiry before legislating in the matter. His disregard of this promise has naturally aroused against him the indignation of those who, on this understanding, supported his election. Within the past few days leading and influential members of his committee have tendered their resignation, while many others no less prominent have intimated the withdrawal of their support.

A PROTESTANT MEMORIAL FOR THE GERMAN EMPEROR.—A special messenger from Prussia House has delivered to the Emperor the books presented to His Majesty by the English Protestants who arranged the demonstration of sympathy in St. James's Hall and Exeter Hall on January 27. The Emperor expressed himself highly pleased with the gift, and has assigned to it a place in his private library. The following communication has been received by the committee from the German Ambassador:—

London, July 24, 1874.

Reverend Sir,—I have not failed to forward to their destination the two books dedicated by you to his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Prince Bismarck.

According to orders lately received, I have the pleasure to state that His Majesty has graciously accepted the above-mentioned book, and that I have been directed to express His Majesty's thanks to all members of the committee who have taken part in the publication and presentation of that most valuable work.

The Chancellor of the Empire will, as I have been told, express his gratitude towards the committee as soon as he will be able to do so. I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, your very obedient servant,

MUNSTER.

Rev. Dr. Badenoch, London.

MR. DISRAELI'S SURRENDER ON THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS QUESTION.—The *Spectator* observes that the confidence which rested mainly on Mr. Disraeli, which was increased by the popular belief in his cleverness, in his appreciation of facts, in his reluctance to run his head against brick walls, in his very unscrupulousness—unscrupulousness as of the artist, not of the wicked man—has received in the bill of Lord Sandon a very rude shock indeed. If Mr. Disraeli did not understand what he was doing, then average men cannot trust his capacity any more. If he did understand and did not resist, then he is ready to let his Ministry, which is accepted only because it is moderate and safe, become immoderate, and therefore dangerous at times and on points—points which cannot be foreseen, and times which cannot be anticipated, and which therefore are just as alarming as if they covered the whole ground. And finally, if he did understand and resisted, then he has not that full control of his Cabinet which he was expected to have, and confidence in him, though not destroyed, is necessarily *pro tanto* diminished in the country. In the existing state of the public mind, Mr. Disraeli is of more importance to his party—and, in fact, to the Government of the country apart from party—than he ever was yet; but it is only so long as he is what the country believes him to be, a moderating influence on the side of sense, discretion, compromise, as against fanaticism of any description. The Mr. Disraeli who accepts a bill which would have cost him every borough seat without seeing its importance, who sits quietly while Lord Sandon gives to that bill its most dangerous and provocative interpretation, and who finally withdraws it, alleging his own dulness of comprehension, is a very different person, and the party will feel the results of that change in every election. Mr. Disraeli did not prevent a grand and official effort to renew the exclusion of all Dissenters from the equal enjoyment of all educational endowments, until he saw that the effort could not succeed. There is an end of that kindness on both sides for Mr. Disraeli which has so materially helped to seat the Conservatives in power.

CONSULAR CHAPLAINS.—The select committee which was appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the withdrawal of the allowances granted to consular chaplains under the provisions of the Act 6 Geo. IV., c. 87, have agreed to their report. They say:—"It appears from Lord Granville's Circular of July 31, 1873, that the Treasury 'do not sanction grants to any new Church establishments at consular ports, and the grants have consequently become confined to certain particular places.' The inquiry of your committee has therefore been exclusively directed to the expediency of continuing the Government grants to those in existence at the date of that circular. These, with one exception, are situated at seaport towns. Your committee has inquired into the circumstances attending the withdrawal of grants to consular chaplains, and is of opinion that in some cases hardship will be inflicted by such withdrawal, which it is desirable to remove or alleviate. At some places the services of a chaplain are principally required by a fluctuating population of British seamen, for whom in nearly all cases free accommodation has been provided for their benefit. In some South American ports, during the prevalence of yellow fever, the attendance of a chaplain is especially required in the hospital, and the large number of funerals entails on him laborious duties. Your committee are, therefore, of opinion that the number of expeditions which have been sanctioned since the issue of Lord Granville's circular should be increased. Your committee, after considering the peculiar local circumstances, would recommend that the grants to the chaplaincies of Pernambuco, Bahia, and St. Thomas should be continued. With regard to the withdrawal of the contribution to the chaplaincies at Hamburg, Leghorn, Lima, Rio, Pernambuco, Valparaiso, Oporto, Monte Video, and Batavia, your committee are of opinion that the chaplains at these places should be recommended to the Treasury for special consideration as regards their pensions. Your committee consider that in cases where grants to chaplains are continued, they should consist of a fixed annual sum based on the average of the last three years. Your committee consider that all expenses connected with the maintenance of a church might fairly be met by voluntary contributions, and the proceeds of offertories and collections."

PERSECUTION IN TURKEY.—In a letter from the secretary of the Evangelical Alliance it is stated:—"Notwithstanding the guarantees given for religious liberty throughout the Turkish Empire, cases of cruel persecution have occurred recently. Three Ansairyeh converts to Christianity, who had been living peaceable and blameless lives as Christian teachers in a mission school in Syria, were in September last suddenly seized, put in chains, and after being denied food and drink, marched to Jebili, and thence to Damascus, where they were thrown into prison, repeatedly beaten, reviled, and otherwise cruelly treated, the only reason assigned being, that they are renegades from the Mussulman faith, a return to which would ensure them liberty and kind treatment. No crime or offence whatever against the law has been brought against them, and on their refusal to abjure the Christian faith, they have been enrolled in the Turkish Army, and refused the exercise of Christian worship. Earnest remonstrances have been presented to the Porte by the British ambassador, acting under instructions from the Earl of Derby, whose efforts have been aided by the representatives of France and America, but the persecution continues. The Grand Vizier consented to give orders for the removal of these Christian converts to Constantinople, but this promise, as well as others, has not been fulfilled. The latest communication reports that the Turks have succeeded in driving Yuseef and Selun to desert. They have been missing for ten days, and as the authorities made no inquiries about them, it is feared they have been secretly removed. Dawoud remains steadfast, resigned to the will of God, and hopeful that the influences being exerted on his behalf will yet succeed in delivering him from oppression. Another case occurred at Marash, where a father and son, having avowed themselves Christians, were suddenly taken by the police from their homes, bound and brought under a strong guard to Aleppo, from whence they were suddenly removed to Constantinople and put in prison. They have since been banished with the wife of the elder one to Smyrna, which city they are not allowed to leave. Their three children, separated from the parents, have been placed in a bigoted Moslem family. Against them also no complaint or charge of any kind has been brought. These instances of intolerance on the part of Turkey assume a grave importance from their open violation of treaty engagements made with Powers which expended treasure and the best blood of their sons in her defence, and from the connection with a retrograde policy which manifests itself in opposition to Christian missions and the circulation of the Bible in that land."

"George Eliot" is reported to be engaged upon a new novel, for which she has been offered 10,000*l.*

Mr. Phillips, the "Singing Pilgrim," will visit India during the ensuing cold season.

MESSRS. NOVELLO, EWER, AND CO., the well-known music publishers, have taken a lease of the Albert Hall for three years, at a rental of 5,000*l.* per annum. They will take the sole arrangement of all concerts and musical festivals. The chief features will be modern German music, conducted by Mr. Dannreuther; oratorios and sacred compositions, conducted by Mr. Barnby; and miscellaneous music by Mr. Arthur Sullivan. There will be a permanent orchestra engaged throughout the year, and classical chamber music will also be included in the scheme.

Religious and Denominational News.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE

The one hundred and thirty-first annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist ministers commenced on Wednesday in the Wesleyan Chapel, Camborne. The President, the Rev. G. T. Perks, commenced the proceedings by giving out the usual hymn, "And are we yet alive." The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. T. Llewellyn, and the Rev. S. Coley. The three vacancies in the Legal Hundred were filled up by the Rev. Richard Roberts and Henry J. Holland on nomination and the Rev. Hugh Jones by seniority. The election of president, which takes place by ballot without nomination, was then proceeded with, and on the counting being completed, the President announced, amid many signs of approbation, that the choice of the Conference had fallen upon Dr. Punshon, the voting being—Dr. Punshon, 220; the Rev. W. Arthur, 48; the Rev. A. Macaulay, 27. The Rev. Gervase Smith was almost unanimously re-elected the secretary, receiving 294 votes, and Dr. James 14. On the invitation of the ex-president, Dr. Punshon vacated his seat on the floor of the house, and ascended the platform, where he was warmly greeted. The ex-President, on giving him Wesley's Bible and the Conference seal, said he had been called upon to sustain an important position; he was thankful that Methodism was in a position of strength and prosperity, and he could assure him of the goodwill of the ministers there and all over the world. On assuming this position, the President thanked the ex-president for his good wishes and kind words. He received the badges of office with trembling and with trust. At his request the ministers resumed their seats, and he proceeded to say that he felt strangely subdued by the goodness of the Lord, who had led him up to this day. His life offered afresh to God must express his gratitude. He thanked the brethren for the votes which had placed him there. He had always had one mark of discipleship, and that was he loved the brethren; his heart had gone out after them with an ardour that many waters could not quench. He accepted this election as a mark of regard for, and confidence in, his uniform integrity, true feeling of brotherhood, and manliness of Christian character. In this light his election was more precious than gold. Every office in Methodism had its perquisites; those of this office were the earnest prayers of his brethren. He was the heir to a rich inheritance, and with all possible and solemn earnestness he charged the Conference not to defraud him of this. Alluding to the position of Methodism, he said they had no reason to vaunt, but they had reason to be thankful for the present position of their Church. He did not succeed to a diminished or endangered heritage. They had peace, no schism, and were holding fast by the doctrines of their fathers; their sacraments were healthily and validly celebrated; they had a godly discipline, and knew how to enforce and maintain it; they had church order and life, material prosperity, an unparalleled character, and chiefest of all, without which all else would be valueless, the ark of the Lord was in their midst. Without soul-saving power there was no reason for the existence of Methodism. It would be the humbled Samson—the sport of alien hosts. He rejoiced that no uncertain sound went out from the pulpits of Methodism; he also rejoiced in the fact that other churches were preaching a present pardon and holiness of life. The days of Methodist testimony were not over; her charter and covenant bound her to save souls. The assumptions and proud errors of the times might lead to the thought that some special truths were in danger, and Methodism might be called upon not only to witness for the truth, but to fight against error. There was no human priesthood; the unbelief which tampered with the Scriptures must be watched, and they must hold fast the truth in order to hold it forth. Sacerdotalism and unbelief, coming from opposite poles, but with a strange kinship, were threatening our land. A great deal had been said about union, or rather absorption. On this question he would give no uncertain sound. The Methodist Church was God-made; about that he had no misgivings. He would not build on the ruins of others. It was no joy to him that there were irritations in other churches. He should be ashamed to triumph in others' troubles, but Methodism could not be moved from the position in which God had placed it. The time was gone by, and he might as well state that they could accept union on none but equal terms. They were told there were breakers ahead, and strangers offered their services to pilot. If breakers were ahead, and pilots were needed (turning round on the platform), they had pilots of their own, weather-beaten and tried, who were familiar with the vessel and the soundings of the waters in which she sailed. During the Conference grave questions would come up for discussion. Some said there was a necessity for improved organisation. He remembered a saying which that day he could endorse, that all the repairs and alterations in their ecclesiastical house should be done safely, gradually, and in accordance with the style of the building. If the basis needed widening to create a closer bond of union, there need be no hesitation, no fear, no haste. In addressing themselves to the task he reminded them that he was their president, and asked for their cordial support, and concluded by asking them to "help me by your punctuality at

all our sessions, by your generous construction of each other's motives, and due regard for each other's rights, by kindly and condensed utterances when you can throw light on any subject, and by a judicious reticence when you have nothing to say. Above all, pray for a Divine baptism that the memories of this Conference may be as the memory of the upper room, renowned for the rushing wind and cloven tongues of flame." The Rev. G. Smith briefly thanked the Conference, and moved that an address be presented to Her Majesty, congratulating her on the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, which was carried. The Rev. Luke Wiseman moved a vote of thanks to the ex-president for his services during the last year, which the Rev. J. Farrar seconded and the Rev. T. Llewellyn supported. The motion having been carried, the ex-president briefly acknowledged the overflowing kindness shown to him by the Conference.

At six o'clock in the evening the open session of the Conference was held, and the chapel was crowded to excess. The president of the Conference occupied the chair, and addresses were delivered by the Irish representatives, Bishop Harris, Dr. McCawley (of America), and the Rev. J. Hocart (the representative of the French Conference). Bishop Harris, one of the representatives of the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, said that the Methodist Episcopal Church in America had bishops but not prelates, explaining that their bishops were merely superintending presbyters. There were conferences of various kinds, with various powers. None of them had power to alter the former standard of doctrine; but in other respects they were prepared, like old-fashioned Methodists, to adapt themselves to circumstances. Old-fashioned Methodism was no stereotyped thing. Wesley never was in a strait jacket, and they had received their form of government from Wesley as the British Conference had theirs, and they adapted it to circumstances as the need arose. Thus, since the American Conference last sent a delegate to the British, four years ago, they had made a radical change in the constitution of the general Conference by the admission of lay representatives, not in equal numbers, but on equal terms by providing voting by orders if necessary. The great majority of the ministers had been in favour of the change, and every large majority of the laymen whose opinion had been taken before the alteration was introduced. Hitherto the change had worked well; the laymen had proved more Conservative than the clerical members; and, in fact, the biggest Radicals in American Methodism were among the ministers. Speaking of the growth of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Harris compared its present status with its condition when the last delegation was sent to the British Conference. In the four years the number of ministers had increased by 1,090, while 404 had died, and 288 had ceased to be connected with the Conference. The increase in local preachers was 2,362, and in the number of members 254,830. As, however, during the same period 68,312 members had died, the actual addition in the year was 323,142, or over 80,000 a year. The increase in the value of church buildings and ministers' houses was $20,000,000, or about 5,000,000*l.* sterling; the total value of that class of property belonging to the Connexion at the end of 1873 being upwards of $76,000,000, or 15,000,000*l.* Taking the census of 1870 he found from the remarks of the Chief Commissioner therein that of the six religions which had the largest interest in the United States, the Methodist Episcopal Church had about four-ninths of the religious organisations; a little under four-ninths of the churches and other edifices, and about four-ninths of the total number of church sittings. Their Sunday-schools had 1,500,000 scholars; in their colleges and other educational institutions they had invested $15,000,000, and within the four years one of the body had left them $5,000,000 to be devoted to educational purposes alone.

The suggestions and memorials from the quarterly meetings and the district meetings have been read to the Conference. They embrace a great variety of subjects. About 35 of the circuit quarterly meetings ask for the admission of laymen into the Conference, or request the Conference to consider the proposal to admit laymen.

It has been determined to hold the next Conference at Sheffield, and it is highly probable that it will be held at Nottingham the year following.

About 108 young men have applied for admission on trial for the Wesleyan ministry; and of these about 14 have been declined, and one has withdrawn. Most of the 93 accepted candidates will be sent to the theological institutions for a three years' training

In the Home Mission and Contingent Fund Committee of Review on Saturday week, Dr. Rigg moved the following resolution, which was carried:—"That, in order to secure the necessary increase in the annual income of the Home Mission Fund, the conference is earnestly requested to direct the careful attention of the financial district meetings and the September quarterly meetings to this subject, in order that home missionary meetings may be more generally held, and that efficient local organisation may be established for securing these objects." In the course of the proceedings of the committee strong sympathy was expressed with Methodism in the rural districts, and more than one speaker urged the employment of a larger number of paid lay agents in home mission work.

In the Foreign Missionary Committee of Review reference was made to the late Mr. James Heald, who was for many years one of the treasurers of the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society. The Rev. C. Garrett moved the following resolution:—"That the committee has heard with much satisfaction of the increase in the annual income, and especially of the increase in the regular contributions from the home districts; but, at the same time, it is persuaded that from the constantly increasing congregation a much larger increase is possible, and it would urge strongly the desirableness of a more thorough and perfect system of obtaining annual and other subscriptions. In the course of his speech, Mr. Garrett observed that if any doubted the possibility of increasing their income, they had only to look at what was spent by the country in luxuries:—Fifteen million sterling in tobacco and 150 millions on strong drink, with only one million spent on missions. The whole Methodist people only contributed, on an average, 2*s.* per head to the missionary society; while the average amount spent on strong drink was 5*l.* per head. Mr. Atkinson, of Hull, testified from personal inspection of some of the mission stations—those in Rome, Naples, and Padua—to the prudence with which the mission property in those parts had been acquired. The Rev. Ebenezer Jenkins, a returned missionary from India, referred to the education work going on there. He said that the Government had created in India 11,820 colleges and schools, and there were 9,660 schools partially supported by Government, making a total of 21,480. There were also 23,690 schools which received no Government aid whatever. There were 977,000 of both sexes attending the schools in India. The work of female education had grown so rapidly that there were 969 Government schools and 2,042 private schools, making a total of 3,011, with 50,000 in average attendance. The Rev. O. M'Cutcheon, one of the Irish representatives, observed that prejudices were being broken down in Ireland, and, as was well known, in more than one recent election the power of the priests had been openly defied, and the victory of the people celebrated with cheers for Prince Bismarck and cries of "No priests in politics." Dr. Jobson announced that the late Mr. Good, of Berwick-on-Tweed, had bequeathed to the Wesleyan Missionary Society between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.*

The Methodist Free Churches are holding their annual assembly at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where their strength is great. At the meeting on Wednesday last the Rev. R. Chew nominated as president for the ensuing year the Rev. J. Garside, who has laboured as a minister for thirty years, and he had given very great satisfaction. Dr. Burrows, of Liverpool, seconded the nomination; and none other being made, the papers were distributed with the following result:—Mr. Garside was elected to the chair by 152 votes out of 166 voting. The new president was loudly greeted as he took his position, and acknowledged in a short address the honour which had been conferred upon him.

The Rev. H. W. Mawson has been elected treasurer, and the Rev. Robert Bushell general missionary secretary.

Sunday School Union.—On Friday evening last the memorial-stone of a new wing to the society's premises, 56, Old Bailey, E.C., was laid by Mr. William Groser. After the ceremony a meeting was held in the Lecture Hall, presided over by Mr. McArthur, M.P., at which the committee presented Mr. Groser with a silver tea and coffee service, in recognition of upwards of forty years' labours as honorary secretary to the society. Messrs. Benham, Hartley, Tresidder, and Shrimpton delivered short addresses.

King's Langley, Herts.—Services in connection with the opening of the new Baptist Chapel in this place were held on Sunday, July 26, when the Rev. T. Foston, of Hemel Hempstead, preached in the afternoon, and B. Piffard, Esq., in the evening. On Tuesday, the Rev. Archibald Brown preached two sermons to crowded congregations. On Sunday, August 2, the Rev. J. W. Thomas, of Boxmoor, preached in the afternoon, and B. Piffard, Esq., in the evening. Hitherto the only place that could be obtained for evangelistic work in this locality were two very old, dirty, and rickety cottages. The Rev. T. Foston, who is treasurer for this new movement on behalf of the village church at Bovingdon, stated that 200*l.* more would be required to free the chapel from debt, and said they must look for help in raising that to those who took a special interest in the evangelisation of neglected rural districts. The chapel holds nearly 200 people; and the work gives promise of success.

Milton Congregational Church, Gravesend.—High medical authority having enjoined on the Rev. William Guest the necessity of cessation from all work for a time, a social meeting of the members of the congregation was held on Wednesday evening, July 29, for the purpose of bidding him farewell, and commemorating the close of his fifth year's ministry in the borough. The lecture-hall was filled. J. Gould, Esq., on behalf of the church and congregation, presented the following address:—

To the Rev. William Guest, F.G.S.

Dear and esteemed Pastor,—We, the church and congregation assembling at Milton-on-Thames Congregational Church, cheerfully embrace the opportunity presented at the close of your five years' ministry in Gravesend, and on the occasion of your necessary absence from us for a season, to express the gratitude and unabated attachment and affection we feel towards you as our devoted and faithful pastor, and constant friend.

Your invariable kindness to all; the warm sympathy you have evinced with those who needed comfort and consolation; your tender regard and deep concern for the best interests of the young of our families and the children of our schools, many of whom have been brought to love Christ through your teaching, and the faithful, affectionate, stimulating, and earnest preaching of the truth, at once so winning and instructive, have proved to us an unspeakable benefit and joy, for which we cease not to thank the Great Head of the Church, and tender to you our sincere and warmest gratitude.

We cannot refrain from expressing our great satisfaction and pleasure that the daughters of our ministers, the pupils of Milton Mount College, while they owe to you and Mrs. Guest as promoters of the college a lasting debt of gratitude for the valuable secular instruction they receive, have also the great advantage of attending your holy, earnest, and helpful ministry, which has always been so singularly attractive and beneficial to the young.

We know, dear sir, that your great efforts and protracted labours in connection with the college, in which Mrs. Guest so nobly shared, and subsequently in the building of our new church, and especially the deep anxieties of the last few months with respect to the success of the former, have to our great sorrow been too heavy for your physical strength to bear; we therefore, though with some reluctance, consent to be separated from you for a time, that you may take that rest you so much need, and which you have so well earned.

We would assure you and your esteemed wife of our respect, affection, and the growing interest we cherish in your united labours for the temporal and spiritual interests of an increasing and prosperous church; we truly sympathise with you in all your cares and anxieties, and commend you in all confidence to Him for whose sake you have laboured even unto weariness, assured that He will not forget any "work or labour of love shown to His name."

Our earnest prayers go with you that it may please our Heavenly Father soon to restore your health and strength, and that after He has given you "rest awhile" you may return to your loving people in the "fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ," and be spared to labour many years in their midst.

Signed on behalf of the church and congregation.

James Mathews,
John Gould,
John Walls,
} Deacons.

July 28, 1874.

This address was followed by one signed by upwards of a hundred young people of the congregation, and which offered to the pastor "their thanks for his kind and holy anxiety for their highest interests." Mr. F. Carpenter, in presenting the address to Mr. Guest, assured him that all the signatures were of young ladies and gentlemen who worshipped in the church, and who in a few days had come forward to attach their names.—*Gravesend Reporter.*

Correspondence.

COST OF COAL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—It is a great pity that your correspondent Mr. Nicholson should make such a broad statement as that which appears in your last number, viz., "The advancement of wages did not, of itself, add more than 2*s.* per ton to the cost of production" of coal. This may be true in his neighbourhood, but in a colliery with which I have to do, the cost in wages was enhanced 4*s.* 7*d.* per ton; comparing a month in 1870 with the corresponding month in 1873. Now, if this statement should be copied into other papers, and read by the men, they will be encouraged in resisting the necessary reduction in wages. I have just suffered considerably from a strike, which might possibly have been prevented if the men had not been misled by such unqualified statements. The men also suffered terribly for many weeks until I gained my point, but that is no comfort to yours truly.

E. W. C.

THE CHILDREN OF MISSIONARIES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—A very noble institution in this village, doing very quietly most important work, in the interest of foreign missions, is apparently unknown beyond a very small circle of Christia people, and therefore receives very limited support. I refer to the Institution for the Education of the Daughters of Christian Missionaries in Foreign Parts. On Thursday the anniversary was held, when Dr. Raleigh presided, and a small gathering of friends heard the report, which should be of interest to every one who has helped to send a missionary abroad.

The Institution (which has been in existence thirty-eight years) is not only a school where a first-rate education is given, but it is a home where, from the age of five or six years, many of the children remain until they are able either to return to their parents, or obtain remunerative situations. In many cases, both on physical and moral grounds, it is impossible for the children to remain with their parents abroad, and, therefore, they entrust them to the care of this Institution, and often do not meet them again until many years have changed their little children into grown-up women. Those who know anything of these young people's home-school can testify to the motherly care of the superintending lady, and many are the proofs that the careful Christian training of past years has been richly rewarded. The parents pay about one-half of the cost of their daughters' education. I ask friends of mission work to supply the other necessary funds to relieve the committee of all financial anxiety. Additional subscriptions of 250*l.* to 300*l.* per annum

would meet current requirements, and I appeal for this amount to be promised at once. We call ourselves the supporters of missions; but the noble men and women who endure the hardships of foreign mission work, who forsake the comforts of their native land, who give up their household treasures and for years sunder the dearest family ties and associations—these are the real supporters of Christian missions, and the least we can do who stay at home is to relieve their anxieties to the extent of seeing that their children are properly cared for.

This Institution does the work well. It welcomes the children of missionaries of any Protestant society, and they come from all parts of the world. Surely money for such a work will be forthcoming.

Subscriptions will be gladly received by the treasurer at the Institution; by myself, and by any of the friends of the school.

I am, your obedient servant,
WM. E. WHITTINGHAM.

Walthamstow, Essex, August 1, 1874.

Imperial Parliament.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Prince Leopold's Annuity Bill passed through committee, and the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill was read a second time.

THE NEW ECCLESIASTICAL JUDGE.

On the motion to go into committee on the Public Worship Regulation Bill (Consolidated Fund, &c.), Mr. DILLWYN asked what fund it was proposed to take the money from to pay the salary of the judge. He certainly should object to its being paid out of the Consolidated Fund. The bill was one for the regulation of the Church of England, and the judge's salary ought to come out of the funds of that church. Mr. DISRAELI said that when the House got into committee he would move a resolution as to the source from which the salary was to come. Mr. MACDONALD asked whether the Prime Minister could not at once state whether the Consolidated Fund would be charged with the amount or not. Mr. A. YOUNG said the bill was to carry out a sectarian arrangement, and the sect to be benefited ought to pay the expenses of the judge. After a short conversation the House went into committee, when Mr. Disraeli moved a resolution to the effect that a sum of 3,000*l.* should be chargeable upon the Consolidated Fund for a period not exceeding three years for the payment of the salary of the judge. Mr. DISRAELI explained that it was expected than the Consolidated Fund would to a great extent be recouped by the fees which would be derived under the bill, and the amount saved from the extinction of certain offices. Mr. DILLWYN said the scheme just propounded required the gravest consideration. He moved that the chairman report progress. Mr. DISRAELI pointed out that Mr. Dillwyn would have two opportunities to bring this subject before the House—one on the report and the other when a clause was brought up for insertion in the bill. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT regretted that the Recorder, who had charge of the bill, had withdrawn his original proposal that the money should come out of the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Mr. SALT, Mr. MACDONALD, and Sir WILFRID LAWSON added some remarks. Mr. FORSYTH thought the judge ought to be paid out of the salaries of the bishops, who would be saved considerable expense in the future if the bill was passed. Mr. MUNTZ suggested that the money should be taken from the funds of the disestablished Irish Church. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that would be adding insult to injury, so far as the Irish Church was concerned. After some further discussion the House divided, when the motion to report progress was negatived by 72 to 34 votes. The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution fixing the salary at 3,000*l.*, to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund. The House divided, and the resolution was carried by 74 to 42 votes.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Lord GEORGE HAMILTON moved the second reading of the India Councils Bill, the object of which is to appoint an additional member of the India Council to be responsible for expenditure in connection with public works. Mr. FAWCETT moved that in the opinion of this House it would be inexpedient to proceed with the bill until the opinion of the Governor-General of India in reference to it has been ascertained and laid upon the table of the House. Mr. SMOLLETT also opposed the bill. Mr. GRANT DUFF and Sir SEYMOUR FITZGERALD supported the bill. Sir GEORGE BALFOUR said the Public Works Department of India had for many years been mismanaged, and he should be glad to see a member of the council directly responsible for its conduct in future. Mr. DISRAELI hoped that there would be no necessity for a division. When they considered the vast sums expended on public works in India, and the unsatisfactory manner in which in many instances those vast sums had been expended, he thought it would be generally admitted that some proposition of this kind was requisite. He could only say that the last letter he received from Lord Mayo was upon this subject, to which he had often reverted, and there was nothing which he insisted was more important or necessary for the better administration of India than the appointment of a Minister of Public Works. The debate had shown that the House was decidedly in favour of the policy of the bill, and he hoped its details would be left to the committee. The House then divided, when the second reading was carried by 171 to 52 votes.

OUR SANITARY LAWS.

On Thursday in the House of Lords, Lord WALSINGHAM moved the second reading of the Sanitary Laws Amendment Bill, and said that, although the bill gave in certain cases new powers to the local authorities, its passing was only to be considered as a necessary step towards the consolidation of the various Sanitary Acts. Lord REDESDALE thought that the bill was not clearly drawn in reference to the acquisition of property by the local authorities. Lord FORTESCUE wished that some of the time spent in the discussion of the Intoxicating Liquors Bill had been allotted to the consideration of the present measure, for he thought that the sanitary condition of the country had retrograded since the time when the first Public Health Act was passed under the administration of Lord Russell. The Duke of RICHMOND said that nothing would be more satisfactory than an efficient revision of the Sanitary Acts, but if inquiries were made it would be found that a great deal had been done in that direction by the local authorities, proving that the country had not, as asserted by Lord Fortescue, retrograded. The bill was then read a second time.

HOUSES OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.

On Thursday, Mr. CROSS, in fulfilment of an engagement he made early in the session, brought up some resolutions bearing on this subject. They made four important additions to the standing orders on private bills, so as to meet the case of the attempt of the Midland Railway to obtain possession of a large number of houses without any provision being made for the expelled inhabitants. The new orders compel the promoters who seek powers to obtain fifteen or more houses, tenanted by working classes, to deposit in the Private Bill Office, before December 31st, a statement of the number, description, and situation of the houses, and also to declare what provision is made to remedy the grievance arising from displacement of the tenants. They also provide that not less than eight weeks' notice of their intention to take the houses shall be issued to the tenants by means of placards placed in public view within a reasonable distance of the house; and that the promoters of the bill might be required to provide accommodation for the parties displaced.

Mr. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH and Mr. WHITWELL severally tendered thanks to the right hon. gentleman for having fulfilled the promise he had made on this subject.

CONSULAR CHAPLAINCIES.

Lord H. SCOTT asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs what steps Her Majesty's Government intended to take to give effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee on Consular Chaplaincies.

Mr. BOURKE.—The report of the select committee upon Consular Chaplaincies has only been received within the last few days. The recommendations of the committee are under the consideration of the Secretary of State. No decision has as yet been arrived at with regard to the main recommendation of the committee, and I would remind my noble friend that the consent of the Treasury will be necessary before effect can be given to the decision of the Secretary of State.

CAPTURE OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN SPAIN.

In reply to Mr. Vance, Mr. BOURKE stated that as soon as the Foreign Office was made acquainted with the capture and detention of Mr. Arthur Hazelden by brigands in Spain, Lord Derby telegraphed to the chargé d'affaires at Madrid, directing him to urge the Spanish Government to interfere and do all in their power to effect the capture of the brigands, and if possible to regain the ransom paid by the friends of the captive for his release. Mr. Bourke added that representations had been made to the Spanish Government for compensations for losses sustained by British subjects at Carthagena, and that he hoped an early and satisfactory decision would be arrived at.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS NEW COMMISSIONERS.

On reaching the orders of the day Mr. DISRAELI informed the House that the new Charity Commissioners would be Mr. Longley, the present chief inspector of the Local Government Board for the metropolitan district, and that the two additional commissioners to carry out the Endowed Schools Act would be Canon Robinsion (a member of the late Endowed Schools Commission) and Lord Clinton, a member of the other House of Parliament. Mr. Disraeli went on to say that he desired to correct a misrepresentation to the effect that Lord Sandon (the vice-president of the committee of council) had drawn up and devised the Endowed Schools Acts Amendment Bill. This was not the case. The bill was a Government measure, introduced on the responsibility of the Cabinet, and from that responsibility they were not prepared to shrink. He had himself asked Lord Sandon to prepare it, because he desired to give the rising generation of statesmen an opportunity of distinguishing themselves.

The Endowed Schools Acts Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed, and the same evening it was read a first time in the House of Lords.

IRISH COERCION ACTS.

On the motion for going into committee on the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, Mr. BUTT, as an amendment, moved a resolution declaring it to be inexpedient that laws passed originally for a limited period—especially those conferring extraordinary powers on the executive—should be placed in a continuance bill. In support of it he repeated the arguments he had urged on Saturday against Coercion Acts generally, insisting that they were not needed now in Ireland, and objecting specially to the proposal to extend them for a year, and until "the end of the next session of Parliament." Dr. BALL pointed out that this phrase was inserted only to guard against such an accident as a dissolution or a change of government. The real extension was only for a year, and the Government would be bound to consider the question early next session. After some remarks from Serjeant SHERLOCK, Mr. C. LEWIS stated his objections to the renewal of the Election Petitions Act by a Continuance Bill, and Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE admitted the general force of the arguments against Continuance Bills, and allowed that a check ought to be put on the practice. The intention was only to take the continuance of those bills for a year, but, as the phrase, "to the end of the next ensuing session," was open to a different construction, he offered, on behalf of the Government, that the continuance should be limited to December 31, 1875. Mr. DOWNING supported the resolution, and Sir CHARLES DILKE, who confined his attention to the Election Petitions Act, was of opinion that the Ministerial compromise was unsatisfactory. Mr. HENLEY admitted that this practice of legislating by Continuance Bills had been pushed a little too far, but this was a very unfair and inopportune moment for raising the question. The discussion was continued by Mr. Sullivan, The O'Donoghue, Captain Nolan, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Ronayne, Mr. Biggar, Mr. O'Clery, Mr. Martin, Sir George Bowyer, and several other members. On a division, Mr. Butt's resolution was negatived by 165 to 104, and the House went into committee. On Clause 2, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in accordance with the assurance given in the previous debate, moved an amendment fixing Dec. 31, 1875, as the date to which the bills in the schedule should be continued. Mr. Downing moved to substitute October 1, 1875. This was supported by Mr. Dodson, but after a long conversation, the committee decided in favour of December 31, 1875, by 165 to 104. Mr. BUTT was then proceeding to move certain amendments, but the chairman decided that they did not come within the scope of the preamble and could not be put. This led to a controversy, Mr. DOWNING and other members complaining that the chairman's decision was in contradiction of the representation made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday that in committee there would be the fullest freedom to propose amendments, and Captain NOLAN declared that this exclusion justified the minority in resorting to "factious" opposition. The Government was urged to promise that the bill should be recommitted, with an instruction which would permit these and other amendments to be fully discussed, but Mr. DODSON pointed out that this was needless, as the amendments could be taken on the report. Two motions to report progress were negatived by 204 to 50 and by 199 to 31, and a third was made which, however, was condemned by Mr. BUTT as carrying obstruction too far. It was pressed to a division, and negatived by 206 to 13; and Mr. DISRAELI having promised that the report shall be taken to-night at the evening sitting, the remainder of the bill was passed through committee. The House adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

PUBLIC WORSHIP REGULATION BILL.

In the Commons on Friday the report of the resolution agreed to on Wednesday, charging on the Consolidated Fund the payment of the salary of the new ecclesiastical judge, was brought up, and Mr. DISRAELI moved the discharge of the order. In doing this he explained that it was in consequence of a communication he had received, which induced him to believe that an ex-judge of the highest distinction might be disposed to accept the office, and that he would look for no emoluments beyond the pension he was now receiving for his past eminent services.

On the report of the Public Worship regulation Bill being considered, Mr. R. GURNEY moved a clause providing the necessary machinery for applying the bill to collegiate chapels and the chapels of the Inns of Court, which was agreed to.

On Clause 6 Mr. DILLWYN said he objected to this clause as a new aggression upon those who were not members of the Church of England. He protested against a wider distinction than that which now existed being drawn between Nonconformists and members of the Church of England. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving an amendment the effect of which, he said, was "to keep the definition of a parishioner pretty much as it is."

Mr. COWPER-TEMPLE said the definition which was given in this clause of a parishioner was a definition with reference to a special purpose. He thought the hon. member for Swansea was mistaken in supposing that the object of this clause was to deprive Nonconformists of any rights to which they were justly entitled. The clause simply provided that if any members of the Church of England were aggrieved at the way in which the services of the Church were conducted in the church which they attended, they should have a right to complain of any illegality on that subject. The effect of the hon. member's amendment would be to mar the efficiency of this bill.

Sir J. KENNAWAY said he had no wish to narrow the boundaries of the Church of England. He re-

joiced to think that all Nonconformists were members of that Church, and had a right to attend her services and to be buried in her graveyards. But the feelings of the clergy on this matter should be considered. The discussion of this bill had generated a feeling of irritation among a portion of the people of this country, and the feelings of the clergy on this matter ought to be taken into account. The clergy ought not to be enabled, through any ill-advised alteration of the bill, to say that they had been placed at the mercy of those who did not attend or conform to the services of the Church of England. (Hear.)

Mr. Richard: I have not thought it my duty to take any part in the discussion on the clauses of this bill, as I deemed it more respectful to the members of the Church of England to leave the matters which concerned them so intimately entirely in their hands. But the question before us now, is one which touches the interests of Nonconformists, and I wish to say a few words upon it. I feel grateful to my hon. friend the member for Swansea, for the gallant fight he has made for the principle embodied in his amendment, and which seems to be one of great gravity and importance. This clause introduces what I cannot but regard as a dangerous innovation. I do not know whether the hon. gentlemen who support these provisions of the bill which restrict the right of setting the Act in operation to members of the Church of England, have well considered the full significance of the course they are taking. What they are doing is this—they are denationalising the Church of England, converting it from the Church of a nation into the Church of a sect. (Cheers.) And they are doing this in direct opposition to the principle which, as I have always understood them, they have hitherto consistently and strenuously maintained. That principle is this—that the Church of England is a national institution—which claims to comprehend within its pale all the members of the State, whether they wish it or not. The hon. member for the City of London (Mr. Hubbard), finds fault with me for having made this statement on a former occasion. But I did it, not on my own authority, but on that of members of the Church of England. I do not know how far the other members of that Church in this House are prepared to adopt his definition of its membership, as being restricted to communicants. (Hear, hear.) But I could produce a complete *catena patrum*, a long list of authorities from the earliest times until now, in support of the view I have stated as that of the Church. I have already on a previous occasion cited the words of Hooker, who affirms that Church and State are so absolutely identical, that "no person appertaining to the one can be denied to be also of the other." Archbishop Whitgift, again, in the time of Queen Elizabeth said: "I perceive no such distinction of the commonwealth and the Church that they should be counted as it were two several bodies, governed with divers laws and divers magistrates. . . . The commonwealth of England is not distinct from the Church of England." Bishop Jeremy Taylor says: "The Church is not a distinct state and order of men, but only the commonwealth turned Christian." Lord Eldon said that "he knew no difference, as to the persons of whom they are composed, between the Church and the State; the Church is the State and the State is the Church." And if you want a more modern authority, I will give it from a highly-respected member of this House. Everybody will admit there is not amongst us a more genuine or earnest friend of the Church of England than the hon. gentleman the member for North Warwickshire. But what did he say in a discussion that took place two or three years ago, on the bill for the establishment of parochial councils by the noble lord the member for Liverpool? Here are his words—"The Church would have no right to continue established if she became merely congregational, that is, if she ceased to be the Church of the parish or of all the parishioners, whether they accepted her ministrations or not." (Cheers.) But you are now drawing a distinction which I believe has been hitherto unknown to the law. The law in regard to all existing ecclesiastical and parochial arrangements, has never recognised this distinction between one class of parishioners and another. All parishioners, according to the parochial or territorial system, are supposed to be under the charge of the parish clergyman. Nonconformists have a right to seats in the parish church, to burial in the parish churchyards, to be baptized and married and join the communion in the parish church. (Hear, hear.) Nonconformists may, and do, act as churchwardens, though I believe they have power to claim exemption; and the most curious thing is that a Dissenter may act under this bill without taking the declaration, if he be a churchwarden. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) Dissenters are members of the parish vestry, and may take part in discussions and votes on all Church questions that may come before that body. Even as regards Church-rates, the only disqualification imposed by the Church Rate Abolition Act, is that those who have not paid a rate cannot vote on questions relating to that particular rate. In all other respects the rights of Nonconformists are as before. In those few cases in which the election of incumbents is the right of parishioners all the parishioners, irrespective of religious distinctions, act as the constituents. (Hear, hear.) If the Church of England be a national institution it ought to be subject to national control. And it is so in the last and highest resort. Surely this House is the whole nation acting in its representative capacity. And yet this House claims and exercises the right to deal with all the affairs of the Church, its doctrine and discipline and its ritual. If nobody outside the Church of England has any right to intervene in matters affecting rites and ceremonies and the conduct of the clergy, why is Parliament—why is this House, which consists of Roman Catholics as well as Protestants, of Dissenters as well as Churchmen, of Jews as well as Gentiles—called to pass such a bill as this? (Hear, hear.) If only an Episcopalian can be an aggrieved parishioner, why, *à fortiori*, a Nonconformist ought not, by legislation, to determine the mode in which that aggrieved Episcopalian is to obtain redress. (Hear, hear.) To be consistent you should enact a new test for members for this House, so that when they come up to the table, they shall be required "solemnly to declare themselves to be members of the Church of England as by law established"; since when they come here they have to deal with every sort of question pertaining to the affairs of that Church. (Cheers.) No apprehension, I believe, could be more absolutely groundless than that which seems to haunt some hon. gentlemen opposite, that if the Nonconformists are not excluded, they would busy themselves in getting up frivolous and vexatious suits under this bill, merely to bring the Church into discredit. You may trust the good sense and good feeling of the Nonconformists not to pursue such a course. (Hear, hear.) We never do interfere in the internal arrangements of the Church, and there is very little probability indeed that if the bill were to pass without this clause, any Dissenter would ever meddle in the matter. Still we do not wish our legal rights to be done away with by a side wind. (Hear, hear.) May I without offence make one other remark on the bill generally? I confess that the discussions on this measure have not been to me pleasant or edifying. (Hear, hear.) I have felt sincere sympathy—I say this not sarcastically, but quite sincerely—with members of the Church of England in this House, some of whom, I think, must have felt almost intolerable humiliation. At least, I should have felt so if I had been in their place: if the affairs of my church—all its most sacred and spiritual interests—everything relating to its doctrines, its discipline, its forms of worship, were to be thrown on the floor of this House, to be dealt with by all sorts of men, some of whom may not have the smallest sympathy with it. (Cheers.) But the members of the Church of England have at least this consolation, that the difficulties and embarrasments in which they are now involved, have sprung directly from a revival of spiritual life within the Church. I remember the hon. gentleman, the member for the University of Cambridge, saying two or three years ago that the Church of England as it is now, and as it was fifty years ago, is a totally different thing. The hon. gentleman did not then refer to any change in doctrine or ritual, but to the development of a more vigorous spiritual life in the bosom of the Church. The right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich repeated the sentiment on a late occasion. I agree with them both, and I cordially rejoice in the fact. You members of the Church of England do us Nonconformists gross injustice if you doubt the perfect sincerity with which we rejoice in the additional efficiency of the Church as a Christian institution. (Cheers.) But life also has its inconveniences. You can do what you like with dead timber. You can fabricate and fashion it into any form you please. But a living tree cannot be made to grow according to rule. (Hear, hear.) What you are trying to do appears to be this. You are taking this new wine, which is full of life and fermentation, and putting it into the old bottles of uniformity, and yet you expect them not to burst. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) They will burst, and ought to burst, in my opinion. What the Church wants is more liberty to develope her own life. Give her that liberty and the Church will render greater and more important services than even those which she has already rendered to the cause of Christianity in this land. (Cheers.)

Mr. Newdegate did not think Nonconformists were quite consistent in desiring to take part in the task of promoting conformity within the Church.

Sir H. Havelock supported the amendment. If Ritualism merely meant outward ceremonies and gestures, he, for one, should not feel inclined to meddle with it at all; but it was in reality an attempt on the part of those who were bound by the most sacred obligations to uphold the Church of England to introduce doctrines which the country rejected three centuries ago, and he, in reference to this matter, claimed the right to forget that he was a Nonconformist and to recollect that he was an Englishman. If "parishioners" were to be only those who signed a declaration that they were members of the Church of England, the best friends and the stanchest allies of the Church would be shut out from the impending struggle.

The House divided, and the numbers were:—

For the amendment	54
Against it	153
Majority	—99

The amendment was therefore negatived.

Mr. Holt moved an amendment to give the rights of parishioners to owners of lands or tenements in a parish if resident within seven miles of it. The amendment was negatived without a division.

Sir William Harcourt next moved an addition to Clause 7, fixing the judge's salary (to an amount not exceeding 4,000*l.*) as a charge on fees received by ecclesiastical officers, and providing, as a temporary arrangement until the law relating to these fees had been amended by Parliament, that the salary shall be paid as an advance by the ecclesiastical commissioners. Notwithstanding Mr. Disraeli's suggested arrangements, Sir William thought Parliament would be neglecting its duty and running the risk of making the bill a dead letter if it appointed a judge without providing a salary, and he showed that the fees on the security of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would make the advance amounted to 71,000*l.*, of which at least 40,000*l.* would be available, leaving ample remuneration for the work done. Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Monk, Colonel Barttelot, and Mr. Hardcastle supported the amendment, as did Mr. Ashley, who declared that without some such provision the bill would be a sham. On the other hand, it was argued by Mr. Hardy and Mr. Mowbray, in opposition to the amendment, that it was proposed to deal with fees of which neither Parliament nor the Ecclesiastical Commissioner swere in possession, and that by the time all compensations for vested interests, &c., had been paid there would be no funds available. Mr. Dodson thought 4,000*l.* much too high a salary for a judge who would have little or nothing to do, and Mr. Gladstone characterised the suggestion that the salary would be provided by ecclesiastical fees as "pure, absolute, and undiluted moonshine." He believed that this zeal for the reform of ecclesiastical fees would soon vanish into thin air, and the charge therefore would fall on the common fund of the commissioners—the sole fund available for the augmentation of stipends and the creation of new cures. On a division the amendment was negatived by 120 to 85.

Mr. Gladstone next moved to strike out Mr. Holt's amendment, introduced in committee, giving an appeal to the archbishop in cases where the bishop declines to put the law into motion. This, he insisted, was not an appeal in the proper sense of the word, because it was not open to both parties, and the Superior Court could not have the same knowledge of the facts as the Inferior Court. Moreover, it was an unprecedented interference with the relations between Metropolitan and Suffragans, as he showed by quotation from the learned Canonist Van Espin, from the Statute of Henry VIII., and from the canons of the Church, and this was the first time in the history of Christendom that such authority had been given to the Metropolitan, except where the bishop had been guilty of misconduct or neglect of duty.

Mr. Holt supported the appeal, and Mr. Hardy having spoken in favour of the amendment, Sir William Harcourt rallied the Government on its change of opinion and on the significant absence of the Prime Minister, and, answering Mr. Gladstone's speech, declared that the notion of quoting Canonists against the authority of Parliament was enough to make Lord Coke's bones turn in his grave. There was much cheering when Sir William went on to protest against the relations of archbishops and bishops being governed by the canon law or any other authority but that of the British Legislature, and in the conclusion of a spirited speech he dilated on the inconveniences of having different laws in different dioceses.

Mr. Cross supported the amendment, arguing that one High-Church or Low-Church archbishop might do more harm than leaving the matter entirely to the discretion of the bishops; and, in answer to a question put by Sir W. Harcount, he said that the opinion of both the archbishops was strongly against this appeal.

Dr. Ball and Mr. Grantham supported the amendment, while Mr. Monk and Mr. Reed spoke in favour of the appeal. Mr. Russell Gurney thought that too much had been made of the appeal, for it was not in the bill as it came down from the other House; but, on the whole, he was in favour of it, and pointed out various cases in which an appeal had been given from the discretion of the bishops to the archbishops.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 118 to 95, and the result was received with loud cheering.

On Monday, on the third reading of the Public Worship Regulation Bill being moved, Mr. Disraeli read a letter from the archbishops stating their intention to submit the name of Lord Penzance as the judge to be appointed under the bill, and that Lord Penzance had consented to take the office subject to the regulations concerning salary contained in the bill. The archbishops also expressed their confidence that they would be able to submit a satisfactory plan which, by a rearrangement of ecclesiastical fees, would provide a salary for the judge. Mr. Disraeli remarked that this arrangement was inconsistent with the statement he had made on Friday, but Lord Penzance was not the judge he had in his mind at the moment. At the same time, he was of opinion that the conditions under which Lord Penzance had accepted the office were just and liberal. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. Beresford Hope, Colonel Barttelot, Mr. Scourfield, and Lord H. Scott, made some observations, and Mr. Grant Duff remarked on the singular fact that two bills tending to disestablishment—this bill and the Scotch Church Patronage Bill—should be introduced by a Conservative Government. Mr. Newdegate held that disestablishment would

have been expedited if the abuses at which this bill was aimed had been left unchecked. Mr. Kinnaird and Mr. Horsman having spoken, Mr. Cross said that he regarded the bill as a protest intended to warn the clergy of all parties alike that beyond certain limits they would not be permitted to go; and he predicted that one result would be to bring about a general obedience to the law. Mr. Gladstone did not share in the sanguine views expressed with regard to the effects of the bill, and compared it to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, which a minority had opposed, and which ultimately was repealed with universal assent. If he had not carried his opposition to this bill to the same length, it was because he admitted that there was a case for legislation. Mr. Gladstone corrected certain misapprehensions with regard to the meaning of his resolutions, and appealed to all parties to act with moderation and calmness, and with a desire to avoid misrepresentation and misconstruction. Mr. R. Gurney having added some remarks, the bill was read a third time amid cheers.

THE IRISH COERCION ACTS.

In the committee of Friday, at the evening sitting, the first order of the day was the consideration of the Amendments in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, and Mr. Butt now announced that the Irish members, having reconsidered their course, had decided that they would not be justified in further occupying the time of the House after the concessions made by the Government, which fully established the principles for which they had been struggling. They would, therefore, take one division on the question of excluding the Peace Preservation Bill from the schedule, and would then retire from further opposition. At the same time he earnestly appealed to the Government to give up this system of governing Ireland by coercion acts, and to trust solely to the common law.

Mr. Disraeli said he did not complain of the opposition to Coercion Acts and Continuance Bills, but he did complain that the question should be raised against the Government, which under the circumstances could have taken no other course, and at this time of the session. No notice had been given of this grievance, for when Sir M. Beach went to Ireland, it was the unruly character of the river Shannon which seemed to excite most interest. The practice of bringing in continuance bills was too convenient to be absolutely abandoned, but he agreed with Mr. Butt that important Acts of this character ought not to be introduced into them. Next year the Government would have to consider the subject. No set of public men would be more delighted if they could recommend the abandonment of the policy of Coercion Acts, but no consideration of passing unpopularity would induce them to part with these Acts if they thought them necessary. While paying a compliment to the fairness with which Mr. Butt had acted, Mr. Disraeli expressed a hope that his example would be useful to those among his friends who had not the same experience.

Mr. Downing moved to omit from the schedule the Peace Preservation Act, which was defeated by 137 to 56, and the other amendments were agreed to.

CHURCH PATRONAGE (SCOTLAND) BILL.

On the consideration of this bill, as amended, Mr. O. Ewing moved in Clause 3, page 2, line 2, to leave out "shall" and insert "is hereby declared to," the object being, he said, to restore to the Church of Scotland a right which it possessed at the date of the union of the two countries, when the congregations had practically the power of electing their own ministers.

Mr. Leith and Mr. McLaren opposed the amendment. The latter protested against the bill, as being one of the most revolutionary measures which had been passed with regard to Scotland since the union.

The Lord Advocate saw no objection to the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Playfair denied that the Church in 1690 possessed the power which this bill was giving her, and thought it was not worthy of the House to put in a declaration that was historically false.

After a discussion,

The House divided—

For the amendment ...	...	...	...	91
Against it ...	...	...	...	31—60

The bill as amended passed through committee, and the House adjourned at five minutes past two o'clock.

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.

In the Lords on Monday the Duke of Richmond moved the second reading of the Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill, and in reference to the Endowed Schools Commissioners admitted that they had executed their difficult task in a conscientious manner, shown great zeal and energy, and conferred benefits in some instances upon the institutions and endowments with which they had to deal. He then justified the proposal in the bill to substitute the Charity Commissioners for the Endowed Schools Commissioners, and gave notice that at a future stage he should propose that the jurisdiction of the former should not come into operation until the 31st of December, at which date the latter would expire. Lord Lyttelton was content to rest the defence of the Endowed Schools Commission upon the evidence laid before the committee of the House of Commons and the report of 1872, and, passing next to the transfer of functions, observed that if Parliament were resolved upon the point, he had no objection to make, but he added that he doubted whether the Charity Commissioners as proposed to be constituted would be sufficiently numerous for the work. With regard to his own position, he would never have had anything to do with the administration of the Endowed Schools Act if he had been strictly bound down by the wills of founders without the power to extend the endowments for the purpose of bringing a better education within the reach of all classes. In fact, he objected to excessire deference being paid to the wills of dead founders or to the views of living trustees and governing bodies. Lord Granville considered that the Government were setting the worst possible example in proposing, on the ground of unpopularity alone, to remove from office a body of eminent men whose character was beyond suspicion. After some further discussion, in which Lord Devon, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Colchester, and Lord Stanley of Alderley took part, the bill was read a second time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday, Lord George Hamilton introduced the Indian Budget. In the debate which followed Mr. Fawcett expressed satisfaction at Lord Salisbury's financial administration, and his gratification at finding that additional public works were not to be undertaken with public money unless in view of a great emergency. Mr. Forsyth complained of the oppressive nature of the stamp duties on documents relating to legal procedure. Mr. Grant-Duff also approved of the conduct of the present Government in following up the policy of their predecessors with reference to the famine. Sir S. Fitzgerald warned the House against an undue expenditure upon pul lic works.

In the Lord on Monday, Prince Leopold's Annuity Bill and the Sanitary Laws Amendment Bill were passed through committee, and the Registration of Births and Deaths Bill was read a third time and passed.

It is expected that Parliament will be prorogued on Friday or Saturday.

Colleges and Schools.

TETTENHALL COLLEGE, NEAR WOLVERHAMPTON.

On Friday the annual speech day took place at the above-named college. The large schoolroom of the institution was crowded to excess with the parents and friends of the students. Sir James Watts, of Manchester, presided. Amongst those present were the Mayor and Mayoress (Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones) of Wolverhampton; the Revs. T. G. Horton, F. S. Johnstone, J. P. Driver, and S. C. Adam; Dr. Simon, Spring Hill College, Birmingham; J. Young, LL.D., London; A. Cooke, Cannock; and Messrs. T. W. Shaw, Tunstall, W. Tolson, S. S. Maude, T. Bantock, S. Dickinson, D. Woodroffe (Rugeley), G. Andrews (Manchester), John Jones, B. Jones, Joseph Jones, J. C. Stokes (Handsworth), E. D. Shaw, W. S. Darkin; Mr. A. W. Young, M.A., the head-master; and the following assistant masters:—Messrs. H. C. Batterbury, B.A., E. Darby, B.A., H. Taylor, R. B. Connell, W. Ellis, H. Mann, Mus. Bac., W. Ebeling, and the Rev. P. P. Rowe, M.A., the secretary. After prayer by the Rev. T. G. Horton, Mr. Rowe announced that he had received letters of apology from a considerable number of gentlemen who were unable to attend on account of other engagements and other causes.

Mr. Young, the head-master, then read his report for the past year, which, after a reference to the zealous co-operation of all his colleagues, and, with very few exceptions, the hearty response of the boys, went on to say:—

Of the general tone of the school I am sincerely thankful to be able to report favourably. Nothing has occurred to modify, but much to extend and amplify, the words of commendation which I last year gave the boys with regard to that most important virtue—truthfulness. I have no hesitation in saying that it is a leading characteristic of the boys of Tettenhall College, that they are not afraid to tell the truth, even though punishment may be the consequence of their doing so. You will rejoice with me in this feature of our college, knowing how important a factor truthfulness is in that collection of virtues which constitute Christian manliness; and I fervently trust that our boys may ever continue to be distinguished by the same healthy and manly tone which is now prevalent.

Of the general work of the school I can also speak very favourably. The forms naturally divide themselves into two sections, that which is subjected to public competitive examination, and that which is not. With regard to the latter section, I may mention that by regular and frequent examinations, I have the best possible means of judging of its condition, which with pleasure I affirm to be very good; while, with regard to the former section, I may support my own expression of satisfaction by a brief statement of results obtained during the present year:—At the last Cambridge Local Examination, in the senior division, five pupils from this college were examined—Hudson, R. W., James, E. F., Younge, R. W., James, A. F., and Baldwin, G. P.—all of whom passed, the first three gaining honours. In the junior division, fifteen presented themselves, of whom thirteen passed, three, viz., A. Young, W. Tozer, and G. E. Matheson, gaining honours. At the London University, two of our pupils, R. W. Hudson and E. F. James, have passed the last matriculation examination, both gaining a place in the honour division. At Cambridge University, two of our pupils, H. S. Dewhurst and R. W. Hudson, have passed the entrance examination at Trinity College. Another pupil, G. P. Baldwin, has been successful in passing the preliminary examination of the Royal College of Surgeons. And finally, a recent pupil of our college, R. F. Horton—who, while here, gained the very highest distinctions at the Cambridge local examination of senior students, obtaining first-class honours, with five special distinctions—has lately carried off a valuable open scholarship at New College, Oxford.

It may not be out of place to remind you that, as far as most of us are concerned, this school is of the mature age of four years; and, although I certainly do not think that the list which I have just read requires any apology, it is only fair that the circumstance of our youth should be taken into account, to justify me in expressing a hope that as we grow older and stronger, we shall be in a position to present even longer lists of honours gained both by our alumni in the school and by those of the universities.

I am glad to be able to report a continued increase in the number of our pupils. During the past term we have had the names of 107 boys on our roll, a greater number than ever reached before.

It would be an omission were I to close my report without one word of allusion to the future. I believe in a successful future. When I regard the disinterested and faithful labours of the directors, the hearty and harmonious spirit prevailing the educational staff, and the general tone and spirit of healthy emulation which distinguish the boys, I can say with truth that I look forward to the future with the greatest confidence and hopefulness. (Loud applause.)

Recitations in English, Latin, German, French, and Greek were given respectively by the following pupils:—R. W. Hudson, J. H. Keep, E. H. Richards, C. Howarth, G. E. Matheson, H. Rollason, C. P. Winn, A. Young, E. F. James, and H. Greenaway. In the first piece (which was original) reference was briefly made to most of the principal events that have occurred in connection with English history during the past year, and the smart manner in which it was given met with the enthusiastic applause of the audience.

The Chairman next distributed the prizes to the successful students during the past year. The following is the prize list:—

Scholarships.—Mander Scholarship, Robert William Hudson. Director's Scholarship, Edward Fowler James. Junior Tettenhall Scholarship, Allan Young.

Special Prizes.—Sir F. Crossley's prize for Greek, Robert William Hudson. Sir T. Salt's prize for mathematics, Robert William Hudson. Mr. Remington Mills' prize for good conduct, John Harrison Oates.

Cambridge Local Examination Prizes.—Awarded by the Committee of the Wolverhampton Centre to successful candidates in honours.—R. W. Hudson, E. F. James, R. W. Younge, seniors; A. Young, W. Toser, G. E. Matheson, juniors. Awarded by the head master to successful candidates from the third form.—A. Ll. Brown, T. A. Brown, C. H. Crookshank, C. Gowland, J. H. Oates, H. Rollason, J. H. Wallis.

Form VI.—The following pupils have passed the examinations specified during the present year:—Hudson primus. Cambridge Local Examination (seniors) in Honors; Entrance Examination at Trinity College, Cambridge; Matriculation Examination, London University, in Honours Division. James primus. Cambridge Local Examination (seniors) in Honours; Matriculation Examination, London University, in Honours Division, Dewhurst. Entrance Examination at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Form V.—Divinity: Young prize. Mentioned with praise, Matheson, Roberts primus. Latin and Greek: Young, prize. Mentioned with praise, Matheson. Latin alone: Mentioned with praise, Richards, Keep. French: Young, prize. Mentioned with praise, Matheson, Rollason primus, Mayall. Mathematics, pure and applied: Young, prize. Mentioned with praise, Roberts primus, Keep primus. English, including history, geography, language: Matheson, prize. Mentioned with praise, Young, Richards. Milton's "Lycidas" and Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*: Matheson, prize given by Mr. Taylor. Mentioned with praise, Young. Political Economy: Roberts primus, prize. Mentioned with praise, Mayall.

Form IV.—Divinity: Shaw secundus, prize. Mentioned with praise, Winn, Brown secundus, Lees secundus, Brown primus. Wallis. Latin and Greek: Barker secundus, prize. Mentioned with praise, Greenaway, James secundus, Wallis, Barker primus, Shaw secundus, Winn. French: Wallis, prize. Mentioned with praise, Greenway, Winn, Barker primus, Howarth, Southern, Oates, James secundus, Crookshank. Mathematics—including Euclid, algebra, arithmetic, and natural philosophy: Crookshank, prize. Mentioned with praise, Wallis, Barker secundus, Brown secundus, Elliott, Southern. English, including history, geography, language, and Shakespeare: Winn, prize. Mentioned with praise, Shaw secundus and Oates equal, Wallis, Bennion, Brown primus.

Form III.—Divinity: Philpin, prize. Mentioned with praise, Bidlake, Wheeler, equal—Brooke, Stirling, Hatton, Smyth secundus. Latin: Bidlake, prize. Mentioned with praise, Smyth secundus, Rollason secundus, Brooke, Naylor primus, Shepherd, Jones primus, equal—Jones primus, Simon, Stirling, Gough. Greek: Simon, prize. Mentioned with praise, Naylor, primus, Smyth secundus, Hatton, Wheeler, equal. French: Lamb, prize. Mentioned with praise, Hatton, Bidlake, equal—Rollason secundus, Naylor primus, Smyth secundus, Brooke, Scanlan. Euclid: Div. I. Kempsey, Prize: Mentioned with praise, Bidlake, Tebbutt, Hatton. Div. II. Philpin, Jones primus. Arithmetic and Algebra: Shepherd, prize. Mentioned with praise, Kempsey, Brooke, Hatton, equal—Bidlake, Naylor primus, Rollason secundus. English: Bidlake, prize. Mentioned with praise, Brooke, Philpin, Hatton, Shepherd, Kempsey, Naylor, equal—Stirling. Dictation: Brooke, Hatton, equal prizes. Mentioned with praise, Wheeler, Lamb, Tolson primus, Rollason secundus, Checkley, Shepherd, equal. Extra prizes: Naylor primus, Smyth secundus, Rollason secundus.

Form II.—Divinity: Healey, prize. Mentioned with praise, Woodall primus, Jordan, Woodroffe, Page. Latin: Page, prize. Mentioned with praise, Harper secundus, Jordan, Woodroffe, Kershaw secundus, Stokes, Mills. Greek: Stokes, prize. Mentioned with praise, Kershaw primus, Kershaw secundus, Dawbarn, Harper secundus. French: Mills, prize; Harper secundus, prize. Mentioned with praise, Woodall

primus, Woodroffe, Dickinson, Stokes, Halsall. Arithmetic: Woodroffe, prize. Mentioned with praise, Dawbarn, Woodall primus, Stokes, Gent, Jordan, Kershaw secundus, Page. English: Woodall, prize. Mentioned with praise, Jordan, Dawbarn, Harper secundus, Stokes, Healey, Woodroffe. Dictation: Gent, prize. Mentioned with praise, Page, Harper secundus, Halsall, Stokes.

Extra Prize: Jordan.

Form 1.—Divinity: Old Testament—Prize given by Mr. Tolson. Shaw tertius. New Testament: Prize given by Mr. Tolson. Shaw tertius. Mentioned with praise, Sugden, Smith quartus, Keep tertius, Naylor tertius, equal, Tolson tertius, Ford, Armstroug, equal. Latin: *Sugden, first, *Smyth quartus, second, Keep tertius, prize. Mentioned with praise, Armstrong, Tolson tertius, Shaw tertius. French: Sugden, first, Smith tertius, Armstrong prizes. Mentioned with praise, Tolson tertius, Shaw tertius. Arithmetic, *Sugden, first, Smith tertius, prize. Mentioned with praise, Smyth quartus, Clive, Chopping. English: *Sugden, first. *Smyth quartus, second, Chopping, prize. Mentioned with praise, Keep tertius, Tolson tertius, Clive. Dictation: Sugden, first, Smyth quartus, second, Armstrong prize. Mentioned with praise, Tolson tertius, Shaw tertius.

Extra Prize.—Tolson tertius.

General Prizes.—Zoology and Physiology: Div. I. Rollason primus, prize given by Mr. Connell. Mentioned with praise, Lees secundus. Div. II. Bidlake, prize given by Mr. Connell. Mentioned with praise, Mayall, James secundus, Crown secundus. Chemistry: Div. I. Hudson primus, prize; Div. II. Rollason secundus, prize. Mentioned with praise, Keep primus, Scanlan. Div. III. Brooke, prize. Mentioned with praise, Rollason secundus, Wheeler, Checkley. German: Div. I. Matheson, prize; Div. II. Oats prize; Div. III. Winn, prize. Book-keeping: Brooke, prize. Mentioned with praise, Oates, Elliott, Hibell primus, Bidlake, Giveen, Pledger. Drawing: Water-colour—Warden, prize; Free-hand: Bidlake, prize, *Sugden, Hatton, prize.

During the distribution the Chairman gave a few words of encouragement to each student as he came up to the table for his prize.

Sir James Watts then addressed the assembly. He said he was glad to hear from the head-master's report that the boys had done very well in their lessons. A great many had received prizes, and a still greater number had received commendations, and some of the latter had been so remarkable that they had been almost as good as though the boys had received prizes. However, those who had not obtained prizes must make up their minds that at the next examination they would try to win prizes. This was, perhaps, the most important part in the history of their lives, when the foundations of their future prosperity would be laid, and for some, perhaps, their future greatness. He hoped and trusted that for many years to come they would have Mr. Young to give so good a report of the school as they had heard that day. (Hear, hear.) Now they had seen the prizes delivered they found that the report fell short of the realities which had been accomplished. (Applause.) He was gratified to be amongst them that day. It was the first time that he had been present at an annual gathering. He had always taken an interest in the institution, and his visit that day, instead of weakening it, he was happy to say, would make it stronger than hitherto. (Applause.) He should do all he could to recommend boys to be sent to that institution, because he believed he could say, with a clear conscience, they would be well looked after and well attended to in every respect by their friend Mr. Young, whose name was known throughout the length and breadth of the land, although he had only been there a short time. (Applause.)

Mr. T. W. Shaw (the chairman of the college directors) then proposed the following resolution:—

This meeting expresses its deep indebtedness to the head-master, A. W. Young, Esq., M.A., for his very able conduct of the college, and sympathises with him in his earnest endeavours to educate the minds and develope the manly virtues of the boys; at the same time sincere congratulation is offered on the successes of the past year.

Mr. Shaw said the successes associated with that meeting had been the best that had yet characterised the college. On the last prize day at which he was present, which was two years ago, the number of boys was then between fifty and sixty, and, as they had heard from the report read that day, there were now 105 or 107 boys in the school. They had good reason to hope that this number would be increased at the opening of the new term. His own impression was that the period was not far distant, if not very nigh, when the college would be quite full. When that time arrived, he, as Chairman of the company, should certainly propose that the sons of their shareholders should have priority of admission. As they had heard from the report, great success had been accomplished by the students during the past year, for at the Cambridge examination eighteen out of twenty candidates passed, and six of them with honours, whilst one of their old pupils had gained a valuable scholarship at Oxford University, and another one had won a scholarship which was tenable at either Oxford, Cambridge, or London University. They hoped that many more of their pupils would compete successfully in future for the high positions which were obtainable at the Universities he had mentioned. (Hear, hear.) Whilst the directors of the company were solely responsible for the affairs of the company, they were proud in having appointed a head master of great ability, and in whom they had the highest confidence as to the entire internal arrangements of the college. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. S. Mander, in seconding the resolution, congratulated Mr. Young upon being placed in a position so commanding, in which he was able to exercise so potent an influence over the present and coming generation. He was very glad to find that they had a head master who had attained a very unusual measure of success, and that he would seek to implant in his pupils strong desires to attain similar honours to himself. He hoped the pupils of the school would endeavour to cultivate their minds to the fullest possible extent. It was often distressing to him to find that the ideas of many young men as to their advance in life were so small and low. He hoped many from the school would aspire to far nobler pursuits than were commonly aspired to by many young men, and that they would be the regenerators of their fellow creatures in distant countries.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Young, in responding, said he was glad to say that the moral and religious tone of the school had been most satisfactory. He must, however, say they had not yet achieved a complete success. He confessed that his views with regard to the college were very ambitious. He wanted it to take its place amongst the first-rate public schools of the day, and, with the determination of the boys and the constant efforts on the part of those associated with it, he did not see any reason why that result should not attained. The school was established upon religious, but at the same time broad and liberal principles. He was glad to see so many friends present there. He hoped the boys would have a very pleasant holiday, and they would return back again with a determination to increase their efforts for the success of the college. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Simon, president of Spring Hill College, next proposed the second resolution, as follows:—

This meeting highly appreciates the efforts of the second master Mr. H. C. Batterbury, B.A., together with those of the other masters, in their co-operation with Mr. Young to secure the efficiency of the college.

It was very gratifying to him to hear that the efforts of Mr. Young had been well seconded. He was glad to learn that the masters of the college did not all belong exactly to Nonconformity, because he thought that a mixture of religious views amongst the boys of a school like that must be conducive to its general welfare. (Hear, hear.) There was one feature in the school that struck him forcibly, and that was that whatever had been done was done thoroughly. Thoroughness was a motto that should be written over every schoolroom throughout the land. He believed there was nothing more demoralising than a lack of thoroughness; it tended to the inefficiency of any public school where it existed. In conclusion he wished the school God-speed.

Mr. Thomas Bantock seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. B. Jones next moved a vote of thanks to Miss Bayliss, the matron of the college, for her devoted attention to the comforts of the scholars. He advised the boys to make the most of their time, as in the present day it was cultivated intellects that were required, for there were plenty of hands and arms to do the hard work of life. Mr. F. A. Briggs, of Christ College, Cambridge, and an "Old Boy," seconded the motion, and he took occasion to express his heartfelt thanks for the devotion with which the matron watched over him during a painful illness he had whilst in the institution. The motion was agreed to.

The Rev. T. G. Horton next moved a cordial vote of thanks to Sir James Watts for presiding, which was seconded by the Rev. S. C. Adam, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings terminated.

The majority of the company then adjourned to the dining-room, where a conversazione took place, and the remainder of the evening was spent in an exceedingly pleasant manner, ending with hearty good wishes for the enjoyment of the boys during their holiday.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.

The ceremony of distributing the prizes gained during the past term was performed on Thursday at the college in Gower-street, by Mr. H. H. Cozens-Hardy. The lower theatre, in which the distribution took place, was filled early by the boys and their friends, and the former, according to custom, beguiled the time until two o'clock with cheering, whistling, cat-calling, and other inoffensive but noisy amusements. The prizes, which consisted of books, formed a triple row of goodly volumes along a table of some length. So numerous were they that more than an hour was consumed in calling over the names of the various recipients and handing each his prize. At two o'clock Mr. Cozens-Hardy, accompanied by Professor Key, the head master, Dr. Storrar, Mr. Nicholas Fowler, and the staff of masters entered the theatre and took their places, amid a boisterous greeting from the boys. The prize-giving was accompanied by a running commentary from a knot of lads posted in the upper gallery, but most of the remarks they made were scarcely audible. Having completed his task, Mr. Cozens-Hardy addressed a few words to the boys and their friends, in the course of which he remarked that there were two things that must have struck everyone present. The first was the great variety of countries from which the recipients of prizes had come, and the second was that instead of the prizes being delivered solely for merit in classical subjects, as would have been the case in any school at the beginning of the century, they had been conferred for almost every subject that could be taught in a school. Such was not an uncommon feature in schools at the present day, but the example had been set by the University School. It was the first that had ever tried to conduct a literary and a scientific education together, and when remarks were made as though the combination of subjects were a recent discovery, and as though it were the work of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, he thought it was fair that the school which had led the van in this matter should get the credit for it. After speaking of the favourable effect of competition upon the boys, the Chairman said that his congratulations must not stop at what they had seen that day. He had a list in his hand, almost appalling in its length, of distinctions and honours gained by old boys, not merely in England, but in all parts of the world. After referring to the long career (forty-two years) of Professor Key, and to the position and increasing influence and importance of the school, the chairman said that the end of labour was to gain leisure. He knew that many of them had been working hard, in fact some had been working too hard, and he hoped that with all of them the enjoyment of their holidays would have been fairly earned, and that they would gather fresh strength to win new prizes and distinctions when they returned again to their duties. A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Dr. Storrar, and seconded by Mr. Nicholas Fowler, and was, of course, carried with tremendous cheering, after which the assembly broke up.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Spanish Government have decided to send a reinforcement of 12,000 men to Cuba!

The Russian noblemen who have been tiger-shooting in Central India have killed seventeen tigers, four panthers, and six bears.

Another act of brigandage is reported from Spain. A rich banker has been seized on his way to France, and compelled to sign a draft for a large sum of money to obtain his release.

The telegraph cable has been successfully laid from Nova Scotia to Newfoundland, and the insulation is reported to be perfect. The steamers Faraday and Ambassador are returning to England.

The Indian Viceroy's weekly telegram states that rain has fallen in the south-western districts, and that the prospects of the crops are improving, but more rain is required. There are no fresh famine deaths.

A Good Crop.—The *Californian Territorial Enterprise* says that according to present indications "the State will harvest wheat enough to load a thousand ships, each of a thousand tons burthen, and have enough left for home consumption."

Naval Demonstration in the Pacific.—The *Daily News* says:—"We are informed that the English fleet in the Pacific is ordered to collect at Panama, and will proceed to one of the ports of Guatemala to enforce prompt payment of 20,000*l.* in compensation for the outrage on Consul Magee."

Anecdotes of Bismarck.—A story is told of Prince Bismarck at Kissengen that one day returning from the baths he passed through a field where the men were cutting the harvest, and after some conversation with respect to the crops, the prince took up a scythe and began to cut the corn; this he did so well that the owner of the implement, seizing the prince's hand, said that he perceived that he was a thorough farmer. The prince replied "that when he took a matter in hand he wished to perform it creditably, or he would let alone altogether." He then departed, leaving the peasants ignorant of his name. When some time later they learned who their fellow-labourer was, the owner of the scythe was delighted, and declared he would preserve the implement all his life. It is said that an English traveller offered him a considerable sum for it, but the man said he was willing to show it, though he would never part with it. The first time Prince Bismarck went out after the attempt on his life, several young ladies of Kissengen who noticed his route assembled to present him on his return with bouquets of roses, which the prince accepted, saying, "Another attempt upon me, but it is by charming hands."

The Luther Festival at Sonneberg.—A telegram in the *Daily News*, of Sunday's date, says:—"The Luther festival at Sonneberg was attended by ten thousand persons. Special trains ran from Coburg, and the peasantry streamed in from the country twenty miles round. Duke George of Meiningen was present at the ancient inn wherein Luther stayed in 1530 in the neighbouring village of Judenbach. The festival began on Saturday evening. The Martin Luther *fête* proper commenced at eight o'clock on Sunday morning by a Catholic service in the town church; and closed in the evening by a German service, showing the religion of Thuringia before and after the Reformation. At two o'clock in the afternoon the *fête* commenced on the hill of Schoenberg, forming the mountain background of Sonneberg, where numerous booths and a menagerie were spread around. Another show represented a village fair of Luther's time. During the progress of the festival, Tetzel, accompanied by numerous monks of various orders, arrived at the booth, where a secretary was seated before a huge money chest, inscribed, "As soon as the money in this chest doth ring, the soul straightway to heaven doth spring." The secretary deals

* Disqualified for the prize, having been only one term in the form.

out indulgences to the assistant monks and receives money from them. The monks and hired peasants do a great trade among the people. Tetzel was admirably represented by a bookbinder named Neumann, of Sonneberg, who performed his part with great energy. While Tetzel and the monks do a thriving business, a sudden interruption takes place by the arrival of Dr. Martin Luther, accompanied by Melanchthon, Spalatin, and others, escorted by lancemen and a mounted escort, and announced by a herald. Luther and his companions ride in an open peasant waggon. His arrival causes great commotion among Tetzel's party, who, though hard-pressed and abused by the people, secure their crosses, money-chest, and insignia, and make a precipitate flight, followed by Luther's lance-bearers and the people, who, after a severe struggle, lasting until the bottom of the mountain is reached, capture Tetzel's treasure, and return in triumph. The scene was tumultuous and exciting in the highest degree. Luther next proceeded to address an immense crowd from an elevation near Luther's house, and was listened to attentively. The great Reformer was wonderfully personated by Albrecht, the secretary of the Coburg Theatre. The thousands who were assembled joined in singing the grand Luther's hymn, 'Ein veste Bourg ist unser Gott!' The strains were echoed on all sides from the mountains with wonderful effect. The spectacle, heightened by the variegated costumes of the people, was very striking. The Sunday *fete* concludes with a festal play in Judenbach village inn."

Carlist Atrocities at Cuenca.—This town it will be remembered was besieged and captured by the Carlists. In an official account by the ex-governor, it is said—"On the 15th the Carlists managed to open a breach through the false door of a house in the Calle de la Moneda. Instantaneously the streets were invaded by the enemy, and all the dash of the Government troops, who fought bravely, hand-to-hand with superior forces, was unable to restrain their advance. They penetrated into the houses *to the call of slaughter*, and committed all sorts of excesses, assassinating all they found, defensive and undefensive. Among the victims of their ferocity was the Captain of the Reserve, Don Eurique Escobar, whom they found in his house ill in bed. An unbridled crowd of Carlists entered, who, after giving him a number of bayonet stabs, threw him out of the balcony, where they trampled on him and mocked at his sufferings. They were not even moved to compassion by the heartrending cries of his unhappy mother, but threw her out roughly and broke her arm. Divided into groups, the Carlists marched through the streets, and entered the houses under the pretext of seeking arms. They sacked them and grossly insulted the women and children. Wherever they found a man they shot him, or killed him with the bayonet. In the night of the 15th they forced all the labourers to take tools and demolish the fortifications. Those inhabitants who were unaccustomed to this sort of work and who did not know how to manage the pick were slaughtered under the walls. Terrified by the horrors they were witnessing, and seeing that the shooting of defenceless persons was going on, the inhabitants decided to send a delegation of ladies, with clergy, to the cathedral, where Don Alphonso and Dona Blanca were receiving the communion at the forced hands of the Bishop of Cuenca, to supplicate that the executions should cease, and that the contribution of two millions of reals (20,000*l.*) imposed on the population should be reduced. Their petition was answered, 'that the Carlist soldiers had need of a period of expansion.' They issued a proclamation to the effect that all the volunteers should receive *indulto* who presented themselves within the fixed of seven hours. Some of the unhappy volunteers were the victims of their good faith, for they were made prisoners and shut up in the cloisters of the cathedral the moment they presented themselves for the promised *indulto*. A poor shoemaker was killed in his own house in the presence of his wife and children. When she interfered to try to save his life she received a sabre stroke in her hand which cut off her finger. The brains of her husband were scattered about the floor, and she was compelled to obey a ferocious order to clean them up and throw them out of the window. A constable of the Ayuntamiento was killed by a bayonet through his breast, the assassins laughing at the sight of the gushes of blood which the unfortunate sufferer shed. One group of assassins penetrated into a house where they found a young woman of eighteen years of age in bed with smallpox, and because she did not get up as quickly as they ordered her, they killed her in the arms of her disconsolate mother. In the midst of all these horrors, and as if it was a day of rejoicing, the prince and princess traversed the streets with music and banners. When they abandoned the city Dona Blanca went on horseback with a flag in her hand, and conducted the military governor, Brigadier Iglesias, as a prisoner to Chelva. The prisoners taken in the morning went on foot between the Carlist ranks. They were compelled to make a forced march of eighteen hours. All who could not keep up were shot. Don Alphonso and Dona Blanca, during their stay, lodged in the Episcopal Palace, where the prelate was the object of insults and menaces. Dona Blanca had a guard of honour composed of a battalion of Zouaves, among whom were several Frenchmen who had belonged to the Commune of Paris, and many fugitives and convicts from Alcoy and Cartagena. Besides burning the archives of the Government and those of the Department of the Treasury and Public Works, the Carlists committed vandalic acts in the Provincial Institute, destroying the instruments and apparatus in the Cabinet of Physics, the collections of natural history, and the furniture and fixtures of the schools. They also sacked all the printing establishments and destroyed the presses." To the above account the names of twenty-eight assassinated residents are added, and we are told there were eight others whose bodies could not be identified.

Epitome of News.

The Court remains at Osborne. The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne have been on a visit to the Queen.

The Empress of Austria, accompanied by her daughter and a numerous suite, landed at Ryde Pier early on Saturday, from the steamer Bordeaux, from Havre, and proceeded to Steephill Castle, Ventnor, by special train. Subsequently the Empress visited the Queen and royal family at Osborne, and the Prince and Princess of Wales at Osborne Cottages. On Monday the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany called upon the Empress.

The Empress Eugénie has lately given 2,000*l.* towards a new Roman Catholic Church near Covent-garden, which is to be erected by way of expiation for all the "outrages" which have been inflicted on the "Blessed Sacrament" since the Reformation.

According to a medical contemporary, Prince Leopold's recent illness has been due to a slight accident, which brought on one of those attacks of hæmorrhage to which his royal highness is unfortunately subject, but was not serious in itself.

On Saturday evening Lord Redesdale, chairman of the committees of the House of Lords, entertained at a dinner at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich, fifty-four members of both Houses of Parliament.

The Ministerial whitebait dinner is fixed to take place to-day, at Greenwich. Upwards of a hundred noblemen and gentlemen are expected to attend.

The marriage of Miss Cavendish Bentinck, daughter of the member for Whitehaven, to Sir Tatton Sykes, of Sledmore, took place on Monday in Westminster Abbey. The bride has received upwards of three hundred presents, including a diamond head-dress and necklace from the bridegroom, and a set of pearls from the tenants of Sledmore.

The *Gazette* contains a notice constituting the settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos separate colonies, and appointing Captain Geo. Cumine Strahan, R.A., governor thereof.

Mr. Edward F. S. Pigott is to succeed Mr. W. B. Donne as examiner of plays.

The Professorship of International Law at Oxford, vacant by the resignation of the Right Hon. Mountague Bernard, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Thomas Erskine Holland, barrister-at-law, Lincoln's-inn.

A telegram states that the Coggia comet is now visible at Melbourne, and presents a brilliant appearance. Mr. Hind writes that the new comet discovered at Marseilles is receding from the earth, though it has not yet reached its perihelion, and it will not be at all a conspicuous object.

Some of the papers report that a woman named Betsy Letherton is now living at Tring who last birthday reached the age of 111 years. During the harvest last year she cut several sheaves of wheat, and intends, if all is well, making her appearance in the harvestfield this year. She is confident that she can beat some of the younger hands yet.

The Channel Fleet sailed from the Clyde on Monday for Lough Swilly, where the ships will remain for three days. Their subsequent route in cruising is Stornoway, Cromarty, Inverness, Aberdeen, Sunderland, and Portsmouth, where they are expected to arrive about the 14th September.

Mr. David Davies, M.P., who makes no secret of his having begun life as a miner, has just purchased an estate in Montgomeryshire for the sum of 72 000*l.*

It is stated as probable that Major-General Richard Strachey, R.E., will be appointed member of the Council of the Governor-General of India for Public Works.

The death of Dr. Beke, the distinguished African explorer and geographical writer, is announced. He has travelled much in Abyssinia and the Holy Land. Dr. and Mrs. Beke left England in 1865 on a fruitless mission to obtain the release of the Abyssinian captives. His most recent exploration had reference to the situation of Mount Sinai. In 1870 Dr. Beke received a civil list pension of 100*l.*, in consideration of his geographical researches, and especially of the value of his explorations in Abyssinia.

Six young colliers were charged at St. Helen's Police-court, on Friday, with a horrible outrage upon a man eighty years old. They forcibly entered his cottage, knocked out one of his eyes, and poured newly-slaked lime in the empty socket and down his throat. His wife was furiously beaten and kicked. The assailants were committed for trial.

The Marquis of Salisbury on Friday distributed the prizes at the Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, Surrey, a large and influential company being present. In the course of a speech at the conclusion of the prize distribution, the marquis dwelt upon the rising value and importance of the science of engineering, especially in India, and pointed out that they must look to it there to avert future famine visitations, and to provide for the swiftly-increasing population.

A statue of Lord Palmerston is shortly to be placed in Parliament-square, London, near to that of Lord Derby, recently uncovered by Mr. Disraeli.

It is stated in reference to the Hanley man and dog fight that Mr. James Greenwood has offered a reward of 100*l.* for information which will enable him to discover some of the persons alleged to have taken part in this affair.

The Great Eastern will this week leave the Medway for Newfoundland with the object of laying a sixth cable from the coast to Ireland for the Anglo-American Cable Company. This will be the first occasion upon which the laying of the cable will have been commenced from the American shore.

Owing to heavy withdrawals of gold on account in France, the directors of the Bank of England raised the rate of discount on Thursday from 2½ per cent., at which it was fixed six weeks ago, to 3 per cent.

On Sunday there was another suicide from Clifton Bridge—that of a man about sixty years of age.

The Floating Island has made its appearance on Derwentwater Lake.

Professor Owen accompanied a number of the members of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union over the British Museum on Saturday.

The Benchers of Gray's Inn on Saturday determined to disbench Dr. Kenealy on account of his writings in the *Englishman*, and it was intimated that if he continued the publication of that journal as heretofore the question of disbarring him would have to be considered.

Numbers of Irish labourers and artisans of the lower grades are returning to Ireland from America, and all represent the condition of things there as deplorable. The number of idle men in New York and other cities is increasing weekly.

The Town Council of Bristol have decided to spend nearly £200,000 in various street improvements, principally with the object of relieving the traffic in the overcrowded streets of the centre of the city. This sum will increase the indebtedness of the Corporation to about a million and a quarter sterling.

At a Home Rule meeting held on Saturday at Greenwich, Mr. Butt remarked that, looking at the course events were taking, he thought there would be another appeal to the country before the end of two years.

The *East Sussex News* reports an extraordinary marriage ceremony at Jevington. The bride had no hand, and the ring was placed on the third toe of her left foot, and she signed the register holding the pen with her toes.

Messrs. Yglesias and Co., merchants, Jeffery-square, London, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are £454,000, and their assets £60,000.

Under an order in Chancery, the Hop and Malt Exchange in Southwark was sold by auction on Thursday, and realised £77,800, or only £2,800 more than the original cost of the building.

The election at Kidderminster, in consequence of the unseating of Mr. Albert Grant, the Conservative member, took place on Friday. The result was the return of Sir W. Fraser (C.) by a majority of 533 over Mr. G. H. Lea (L.), the numbers polled being 1,651 and 1,318 respectively.

On Saturday, a statue of Dr. Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen, was unveiled at Birmingham by Professor Huxley, and presented on behalf of the subscribers to the Mayor, who accepted it in the name of the town. The statue is the work of Mr. F. G. Williamson. Professor Huxley dwelt at great length upon the discoveries of Dr. Priestley and his eminent scientific attainments.

The Executive Council of the Agricultural Labourers' Union have passed a resolution confirming the determination already announced not longer to pay the men who are locked out in the eastern counties, but to give to each man a week's notice that his allowance will be withdrawn. In other resolutions they say that they do not "feel justified or in any way bound to give permanent relief to such men who, by reason of age or infirmity, are unable to migrate, and who are victimised by the farmers in being discharged." They add that they do not feel justified in taking upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of the Poor Law Board.

Henry Robert Olley, of The College, Great Yarmouth, has just passed the matriculation examination, London University. This name stands second in the honours division, which entitles him to an exhibition of 20*l.* a-year for two years, given by the London University. Mr. Olley also gains, by the position he has taken, the Gilchrist Scholarship of 50*l.* a-year for three years, at Owens College, Manchester.

The Healthiest Country.—England, according to statistics, is the healthiest country of Europe. To wit, the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 last week in 18 English towns were from 15 to 28. In London the annual death-rate declined last week to 18, a lower rate than has prevailed in any previous week this year. In Calcutta the deaths were equal to an annual death-rate of 34 per 1,000; in Bombay 26 per 1,000; in Madras 40 per 1,000; in Paris 23 per 1,000; in Brussels 19 per 1,000; in Amsterdam 24 per 1,000; in Berlin 37; in Breslau 29; in Munich 38; in Vienna 26; and in Turin 33.—*Court Journal.*

CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES.

Chairman—The Rev. J. GUINNESS ROGERS, B.A.

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ALEXANDER HANNAY, Secretary.

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18, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** One or two letters are unavoidably crowded out this week.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1874.

SUMMARY.

Intervention in the Spanish civil war has now become a European topic, and the subject of highly sensational reports. Of the intention of Prince Bismarck to do something antagonistic to the Carlist cause there is no doubt. Ostensibly the action of Germany is based on the cruel death of Captain Schmidt, the German war correspondent, the barbarities of the Carlists, and the active assistance rendered by French Legitimists to Don Carlos with the connivance of the French authorities. It has been long obvious that the Spanish Pretender is greatly assisted by wealthy and influential people who regard him as fighting the battle of Legitimacy and Ultramontanism, and that the German Chancellor is anxious to prevent this extraneous help with a view to curry favour with Spain. But his interference has not gone far. A squadron is to be despatched to the North Coast of Spain in order to obstruct the supply of arms to the Carlists by sea, and friendly verbal representations have been made to the Duc Decazes relative to the partisanship of the prefect of the frontier. Another moot point is the recognition of the Serrano Government, but this will only be done by the Great Powers in concert, and at present they are not agreed. The actual state of things is that Germany is anxious for political reasons to cut off the Carlists from foreign help, and will probably do so; that the Spaniards zealously deprecate any meddling with their affairs; and that no armed intervention in this protracted conflict is "in present circumstances," as Mr. Bourke said last night, contemplated by any European Power.

As was expected, the French National Assembly has declined to vote its own dissolution—the majority being 43 (375 to 332)—and has agreed to adjourn till the 30th of November. At the close of the debate, General de Chabaud-Latour, the Minister of the Interior, was good enough to inform the deputies of their duties. "You have now arrived at the time of the year," he said, "when your labours are usually suspended. You have to be present at the municipal elections and at the sessions of the Councils-General. You will afterwards return to deliberate without delay upon the constitutional laws. You might then make an appeal to the country should you consider the fitting moment to have arrived, and you might do it fearlessly so far as regards public order and security, after having definitively organised the powers of Marshal MacMahon." It is evident that a section of the Republicans were not very hearty in supporting the policy of dissolution. The remaining items of the Budget are now being discussed, and it is probable that the Assembly will adjourn to-morrow.

The traditional policy of France, as the Protector of the Holy See, is always causing embarrassment. It is this which has caused present complications relative to the Carlist war, and has given fresh umbrage to Italy. To maintain the semblance of protecting the Pope, the Orénoque is retained at Civita Vecchia, and now the French Government have been obliged, at the demand of the Chevalier de Nigra, to publish a note in the official journal condemning the pastoral of the Archbishop of Paris denouncing the usurpation of Papal rights in Rome, and warning the press against such dangerous topics.

This day, according to the daily papers, the principal members of the Government—reviving the traditional custom which the Gladstone administration held in abeyance—will eat their whitebait dinner at Greenwich, prior to the prorogation of Parliament, which may be expected to take place not later than Saturday. The winding-up process is proceeding as rapidly as possible. On Monday the Indian Budget was submitted by Lord George Hamilton to a very thin House. The cost of the Bengal Famine is set down at six and a-half millions, and the aggregate deficit for the last three years is nearly thirteen millions, but about two-thirds of that amount has been sunk in reproductive works. This is not so gloomy a prospect as at one time appeared imminent, and there is a general disposition to place confidence in Lord Salisbury's Indian administration. Last night the Commons, at the instance of Mr. W. M'Arthur, plunged into the question of the annexation of Fiji; and in the course of the debate the difficulties of that policy—amongst which are the Fijian debt, the subsidies to be paid to the chiefs, the intractability of the mountain tribes, and the institution of domestic slavery—were prominently stated, but most of the speakers agreed with Mr. Gladstone that the responsibility must be left with the Government, who have sent Sir Hercules Robinson to the Fiji Islands to inquire into the whole subject. Mr. Lowther took the right course in declaring that the Government will come to a decision when full information is before them, that they will only accept the unconditional cession of these islands, and that they will take the full responsibility of their final resolution. It is a pity the subject has been again mooted in Parliament.

Difficulties still impede the Public Worship Regulation Bill. It may be remembered that on Friday the Commons, after an animated debate, and against the pleadings of Mr. Gladstone, and the votes of all the chief members of the Government, decided, by a majority of 23, to retain the right of appeal to an archbishop against the decision of a bishop. Yesterday the Lords, by 44 to 32, rejected this provision, and put aside a compromise suggested by the Lord Chancellor. There was a considerable conflict of opinion on the point—the Primate acquiescing in the right of appeal if needs be, and the Bishops of Winchester and Lincoln stiffly asserting the inherent independence attaching to a "Divine institution." To-day the turn of the Commons will come, and they will probably accept the vote of the Upper House rather than that the bill should be dropped, and seeing that nearly all their other amendments have been accepted.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

This week will see out the first session of the new Parliament. With the exception of some odds and ends of legislation, its work for the present year is done. We are in possession of the materials required to estimate its character, and it is only in illustration of its character that in the following observations particular reference will be made to its "votes and proceedings." The question to which we are about to offer a reply is, how far in regard to political matters Parliament has inscribed upon the Statute Book the will of the constituencies? It was not expected to do much—has it done, and done well, the little that it undertook to do?

Has the House of Commons, for instance, elected in February last, fairly represented, we will not say the wants, but the transient mood and wishes of those who elected it? We are afraid that we must answer the interrogatory chiefly in the affirmative. The House of Commons was put together—so far as its *personnel* is concerned—under stress of surprise. To a large extent, it was the outcome of hurry, of urgent necessities, and consequently of immediate expediency. Constituent bodies were deprived by the impulsive political action of the late Premier of all opportunity of foresight in the response which they made to the appeal addressed to them. It was a helter-skelter election. It turned upon no question of general policy, but, so far as it was influenced by public spirit at all, it was influenced by a highly-attractive financial project. In reality, however, it owed the complexion of its result to the action of social discontent, on the one hand, and to the absence of political fervour on the other. All the harassed interests combined to oust the Liberal Government, and foremost among them were those of the publicans and of the clergy. The House of Commons has corresponded in the main with its origin. We should be sorry to think that it adequately represents the political convictions of the people of the United Kingdom. It does, however, represent the mood of the nation at the time of the last general election. It may be said to be quite up to the level of the source whence it derived its being.

The session of 1874 has disclosed no new talent, and even that which it retained of the preceding Parliament, it has not stimulated to its wonted exercise, at any rate in regard to political affairs. This may have arisen in part from the disunited state of the Liberal party, and from the absence of that leadership to which it had been accustomed. As was wittily suggested by Mr. Lowther, the leadership of Her Majesty's Opposition was put in commission, and such of the notabilities of the last Government as had not ascended nor descended into the House of Lords, chose their own time and opportunity for conducting the warfare which the Liberals deemed it necessary to carry on against the Conservative Government. The inevitable effect of this arrangement was that neither Mr. Disraeli nor any of his colleagues felt sufficient motive to put out their strength. It was not until the introduction of the ecclesiastical measures of the session, somewhere about Midsummer, that the House of Commons debated anything in earnest. It lingered languidly and lazily over details. It was not likely to display any deep sagacity or high intelligence in the settlement of the questions arising out of the grievances of licensed victuallers. It could not well take exception to the Budget which Mr. Gladstone was forward to stamp with his approval. The Estimates, which in substance were prepared by the outgoing Government, were not likely to be keenly controverted, either as to their policy, their scope, or their amount, when presented by the incoming Administration. All these incidents tended to damp any display of political enthusiasm, and where there is no enthusiasm it is not to be expected that there should be any strong evidence of senatorial wisdom, or any outburst of new rhetorical power.

We cannot compliment the present House upon the breadth of its views. Its proceedings appear to us to have indicated an intensity of what we should call the plutocratic littleness of the day. Save on one question—that, namely, of African slavery—there was no generosity of sentiment, no elevation of political morality, no soul of greatness, in any thing that occurred during the entire session. The nearest thing which approached to it was, perhaps, the temper in which Mr. Disraeli discharged the duties of his office as leader of the House of Commons and head of the Government. He did full justice, and perhaps he did

more than justice, to the pretensions and claims of the eminent men whom he and his colleagues had displaced. If a reviling tongue made itself audible from the Ministerial side of the House, it was quickly silenced. If ill-natured reminiscences were fished up by ill-natured members, they were speedily covered with a mantle of charity. Only once has Mr. Disraeli lost control of himself. His urbanity has been admirable, his patience above all praise. This, however, is about all that can be fairly said of the moral characteristics of the session, and even this is more closely allied to manners than to morals. On the whole, the development of political life during this first stage of a Conservative Parliament, has been not only meagre, but dry, hard, devoid of sap, barren of sentiment and of principle.

We are sorry that we cannot discern in what has already been done by the House of Commons any promising indication of what it will do. It may be excused for the paucity, and we may add, the pettiness, of its political achievements in this its first session. But surely, one might have been justified in hoping to discover therein some germ of higher legislation for the future. It has not even fairly grappled with the social problems with which the country was given to understand it would primarily identify itself. On great political questions it can hardly be said to have seriously pronounced an opinion. Its legal reforms—valuable as they are said to be, and necessary to the more facile administration of justice—though they had already passed the House of Lords, and could easily have been pushed through the House of Commons, were set aside to make room for a retrogressive politico-ecclesiastical bill which represented but too distinctly the sectarian virulence of certain well-known members of the Cabinet. And this, by the way, suggests that Her Majesty's Ministers have found it all but an impossibility to pull together. They are not cordially agreed, even when nothing of importance is to be done. Before next session the general outline of the domestic policy they intend to pursue will have to be settled. Shall we predict that during the month of November next, or a little later in the year, there will be Ministerial resignations and Cabinet reconstructions? Mr. Disraeli will by that time have conceived a policy, and he is not the man to give precedence to even the most powerful of his subordinates.

SIR TITUS SALT'S STATUE.

THERE has always been a question between those who are for restricting statues to the dead, and those who are willing to set them up also in honour of the living. The general sentiment is in favour of the doctrine that a full-length effigy in marble to be exposed to public view is a form of honour which, like canonisation at Rome, should be reserved for those whose worth has been proved by the survival of their memory among men some time after their decease. There seems to have been a fear lest the partiality of contemporary admiration or gratitude might improperly anticipate the judgment of succeeding ages by multiplying the memorials of men who have in them none of the elements of immortality. And, indeed, it must be admitted that there is some danger on this side; for with the increase of wealth, the ever-growing number of second-rate worthies developed in a second-rate civilisation, and the perpetual accession of sculptors looking out for a job, and suggesting this mode of rewarding their friends and connections, it is possible that many a local and ephemeral celebrity might pass into marble or brass, and persist in enduring for ever, or at least in trying to do so, with a very frail title to the homage of future generations. But this is an evil which would soon cure itself; for posterity has generally proved to be tolerably careless of preserving the memorials of departed excellence. Churchwardens do not scruple to whitewash or deface the mural monuments of forgotten worth; and each eager and busy century is too much occupied with its own importance to have much time or money to expend on conserving the vanishing likenesses of men who may have done well in their own day, but not enough to interest their descendants. Nature, too, kindly assists in many instances the process by which the multitude pass into oblivion. The carbonic acid of the atmosphere eats out with impartial tooth the inscriptions of the pedestal, and the features of the marble countenance, till nothing is left but a crumbling block which soon makes way for its successors. There is then little ground for fear that if public statues should be multiplied beyond reason by including many in honour of the living, they would in most cases long encumber the earth in general, or street-crossings in particular. A hundred years hence their remains would be carted away by the unscrupulous iconoclasts of the future. The worthy would survive in virtue of the aureola of renown which shines around their brows, and it would not then be asked whether the memorial was set up before or after the departure of the original. Men of worth are invited to sit for their portraits while living—portraits which are immediately exposed to public view in halls and colleges. What serious objection exists if the sister-art of sculpture should sometimes be invited to perpetuate the image of a form endeared to its contemporaries by noble ends steadfastly pursued, while the owner still lives to attest the resemblance, and his family to enjoy the honour? It is surely better for men to recognise their real benefactors while living than to persecute and oppose them because they are only contemporary fellow-citizens, and then to build their sepulchres when they are dead.

Bradford has done well in offering this remarkable homage to Sir Titus Salt. The most unpretending of men, he is one of the last to have cordially approved of this procedure on personal grounds, but as we understand it the subscribers have wished to honour under his name the principles of his life, and they have done as much credit thereby to themselves as to him. The story of Sir Titus Salt's rise and progress is well known throughout England. An accidental notice of some waste material by an observant eye has led to a new branch of industry, to a vast manufacture at home, and to a pastoral revolution in South America, particularly in Peru, where the Alpaca wool is grown for this market. For unlike the times when, five hundred years ago, as Mr. Hallam tells us, the Lord Mayor was ordered by law to burn any wool coming into the port of London from abroad, an immense and welcome importation of the raw material feeds at once thousands in these islands, and in the country where it is produced. Saltaire will be the best monument of its founder. But we are fully persuaded that no development of manufacturing skill, no extension of trade, no multiplication of workers and wage-earners, would alone have sufficed to persuade the Bradford people to offer the homage of last Saturday to Sir Titus Salt. It is the spirit of the man which has won it for him, and that only. Saltaire has honoured humanity, and therefore humanity has responded in marble, and in that which is better than marble, in the love of high and low together. The Duke of Devonshire spoke in the name of all his neighbours. The work-people have been cared for as friends and companions; their interests in body and soul have been considered at every step; their true freedom has been earnestly promoted; factory life has been deprived of half its weariness by losing all its selfishness; and the man who never forgot his origin has, by a life-long course of integrity and beneficence, enabled a wide neighbourhood to believe in the reality of sympathy, even when its hands were full of gold. In honouring such a career Bradford distinctly associates factory life with all that is purest and noblest in the moral ideal, and we have not a word to say against the form which its appreciation has taken.

But—let the next statue erected in the great manufacturing counties of the North be set up in honour of some working man, who has ennobled labour, as Sir Titus Salt has ennobled capital; who has lived poor, and died poor, but who has won renown for his order by justice, or valour, or genius, or by the goodness which transcends them all. For as a rule the people who make fortunes, found commercial settlements, invent manufactures, and win hereditary titles, need little aid from art in establishing their own remembrance among men; but where there are no direct material results to show as the product of a life's work, where a man has only demonstrated the reality of the soul by his conduct, or taught self-help by his example, or led others to battle against degradation and injustice, it is most fitting that at least for a few generations sculpture and painting should assist the popular memory in contending against the oblivion into which all alike, the good and the evil, are hastening. The next best thing to the performance of a good work is the recital of it: "This which this woman hath done shall be told as a memorial of her."

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

IN moving the second reading of the Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill in the Upper House, on Monday night, the Duke of Richmond had an embarrassing task to perform, and his difficulty was increased by the presence of the Chairman of the late Commission, if not by the marked absence of Lord Salisbury. The principle of the bill having fallen through, in consequence of the lateness of the session—as his grace parenthetically, as it were, remarked—it was necessary to justify the personal changes. The Prime Minister couldn't understand the dropped clauses, though he says he specially delegated Lord Sandon to expound them to the House of Commons, which he did with an intelligence that every one could understand, and an outburst of menace against "political Nonconformists," which must have had a purpose, and will not readily be forgotten. The Duke of Richmond did apparently understand these clauses—at least he says they were unimportant compared with the transfer of management—and he was greatly assisted by the draughtsman of the bill. It now appears from the statement of the President of the Council that most of the schemes of the Endowed Schools Commissioners were admirable; in fact, his grace was quite eulogistic of their labours. Only they were not popular with trustees; and they said more than they did. Lord Lyttelton had ventured to give public expression to the heresy so offensive to Lord Salisbury that fifty years ought to be the limit of time during which the "pious founder" should be able absolutely to control the disposition of his bequeathed property, and sundry papers of instructions had been put out, though not acted on, which "caused extreme alarm to the trustees of schools." Nevertheless, nearly all the schemes of the commissioners have been accepted; and so little are they feared, that their functions are to be continued till the end of the year. It is thus clear that the obnoxious provisions of the Government bill having been perforce withdrawn, these officials were offered up, as Mr. Gladstone said, as an expiatory sacrifice.

The able defence offered by Lord Lyttelton on Monday was based upon the view that the principle of the Act of 1869, which he and his colleagues were called upon to administer, was "thoroughness and *not* compromise." It was a new departure. They were to interpret the wills of founders, not literally, as would be done by the Court of Chancery, but liberally, and with a view to promote the education of all classes, and "they had left it to the people in the various localities to decide the particular form which the religious education should take." The speech of the Duke of Richmond gives no distinct clue to the manner in which the Act of 1869 is to be carried out under the new *régime*—that is, by the Charity Commissioners and their coadjutors. A remark made by Lord Lyttelton during the debate is of some importance as bearing on this point. His lordship said:—"The Chancery principle of ascertaining precisely in every case the will of the founder could not be adopted under these Acts by the noble duke and his colleagues, or by those who were appointed commissioners. If the Government could satisfy themselves that the sole object of these Acts was the promotion of education—if they could satisfy themselves and the country that they would best promote education generally throughout the country by reviving the old Court of Chancery principle of looking in every case to what was the will of the founder, *they were at liberty to do so*; but the Act directed them to do what was best for the promotion of education. He was bound to say, if he rightly understood what the noble duke and his colleagues had said, they did mean to revert in substance to the principle that as far as possible they were bound to give effect to the will of the founder in each case; and he did not for a moment believe that he himself should be able to continue in the administration of those Acts if they were to conform their proceedings to that principle." Nevertheless Lord Lyttelton subsequently expressed the belief that those supporters of the Government "who looked upon the bill as a drastic measure, and expected great things from the new commissioners, would be much disappointed. He did not think the Government would find it possible, even if they desired it, to alter very much the lines which had already been laid down. They did not, he believed, mean to touch the Act again, but would be content with the present law now that they had got the working of it into their own hands." In this view Earl Granville concurred, and as no one on the ministerial benches denied the inference, and Lord Salisbury was significantly absent, we may suppose that the Act of 1869 is to be construed as heretofore.

The new Endowed Schools Commission is now constituted. With the Charity Commission, which has been made complete by the appointment of Mr. Longley, is to be associated Canon Robinson, a member of the present Endowed Schools Commission, and Lord Clinton, an ex-member of the Church Defence Association. Upon these two will practically devolve the future

work connected with the endowed schools; Lord Lyttelton and Mr. Roby being cashiered for no other reason except that they interpreted the Act of 1869 too liberally. Their work will be heavy. According to the President of the Council there are 660 grammar-schools still to be dealt with, and 370 other educational endowments. His grace thinks that the new board will give satisfaction to the country, and even please Nonconformists, who, he maintains, place confidence in the Charity Commissioners. That body has, he says, in the ten years ending March, 1873, dealt satisfactorily with no fewer than 854 Nonconformist schemes. This may be so; but does not the President of the Council prove too much? Are we to suppose that the Government which the other day were ostentatiously making a war of reprisals on Nonconformists are now bent upon a policy of magnanimous conciliation? If so, why have they done away with the Endowed Schools Commissioners?

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

(From a Correspondent in the Gallery.)

Mr. Disraeli did not, after his unusual exhibition of ill-temper on Tuesday night, when questioned by Mr. Forster as to the names of the new Endowed Schools Commissioners, afford an opening for the questioning to go beyond the objectionable "third time." Immediately on the introductory business being disposed of, on Thursday night, he came forward, and volunteered a statement of the names—Mr. Longley, Canon Robinson, and Lord Clinton. The catalogue removed some doubts which had troubled the Liberal side of the House, and were at the bottom of the pertinacity with which Mr. Forster pressed the Government for an early disclosure of the names. It was thought possible that, defeated in the attempt to alter the course of legislation to Conservative reaction—of the reality of which, by the way, doubt is already springing up—the Government might strengthen the Charity Commissioners by the addition of three gentlemen qualified by family connection and mental temperament to do what might be legally accomplished in the way of stultifying the operation of the Endowed Schools Act. Possibly the rumours which assert such intention on the part of a section of the Cabinet may not be true; but, at any rate, it was with satisfaction the friends of education in the House received the announcement that one of the present commissioners, Canon Robinson, was included in the list. The Premier next went on to make "a personal statement," which for a few moments bewildered the House. There had, he said, been current "a precise statement" to the effect that the Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill was the sole work of Lord Sandon, and had been introduced at his instigation. That was not true, Mr. Disraeli gravely added. The bill was the work of the Cabinet, and from the policy of which it was the expression the Cabinet did not shrink. The House listened with astonishment, not remembering to have heard it anywhere said, "precisely" or vaguely, that Lord Sandon was the actual parent of this unfortunate bill. But presently it dawned upon its mind that it *had* been pretty widely and generally asserted that the Marquis of Salisbury was the author of the bill—even that he had forced it on unwilling colleagues in the Cabinet. For it became clear that poor Lord Sandon was a lay figure, put up as busts are fixed on pedestals in an American lecture-room, in order that the lecturer may offer a few necessary remarks. It had evidently been made clear at the preceding Cabinet Council that the most noble marquis was not going to put up with the newspapers all agreeing in foisting the bill and its failures upon him, and Mr. Disraeli tacitly admitting the truth of the conjecture by saying never a word. The Marquis of Salisbury would not condescend to have his name linked with a denial of the rumour; but as it was necessary to his pacification that the Cabinet should come forward and strongly take on its broader back the obloquy attendant upon the bill, and that to do so it appeared convenient to offer a personal contradiction, Lord Sandon's name was made use of to introduce the emphatic declaration that the Cabinet was collectively to blame for the *fiasco*. This is the talk current in the lobbies; but it can scarcely be true—for accepting the word "condescension," as meaning "to lower oneself," it seems, to people who are not marquises, that there is a great deal more condescension in this roundabout, disingenuous way of effecting a purpose, than if the name of Lord Salisbury had been openly mentioned, and the explanation made in his behalf.

The Prince Leopold Annuity Bill was not permitted to pass without opposition, which was, perhaps, but more effective from the evident personal unwillingness with which the members who moved in the matter came forward as the exponents of a principle which, they believe, strongly exercises large masses of the people. Mr. P. A. Taylor's quiet, impressive protest on the second reading was followed, on the motion to go into committee, by Sir Charles Dilke's rising to point out that an argument hitherto held as final by those whose duty it is to defend applications for these grants did not any longer exist—an Act of Parliament having been passed, giving the Queen the right to accummulate and power to remit property, out of which, Sir Charles Dilke thought she might—the nation having done its full share—find provisions for her younger children. Sir Charles Dilke was content with placing this fact on record, and the bill passed through committee, but on the report, Mr. Burt, emulating the brevity of the hon. members named, seized the opportunity to protest against the business, in the name of the working classes of whom the House recognises in him the most indisputable representative.

The Irish members had a great night on Thursday, when the opposition to the Coercion Bills, as included in the schedule of the Continuance Acts, was renewed. The hero of the evening was Major O'Gorman, who, breaking loose from the discipline which is with more or less success maintained in the ranks of the Home Rulers, upset everything, much after the manner of a bull in a china-shop. From one o'clock on Friday, at which hour the major emancipated himself, he persisted in dividing the committee on every clause till, deserted by the more responsible members of the party, his campaign came to a conclusion from sheer lack of men to move the alternate resolutions by which this sort of warfare is carried on. Regarded as a broad farce, nothing like this scene has ever been witnessed in the House of Commons; and late as it was the committee was well attended by hilarious members, till three o'clock, by which time the major was played out. No one enjoyed the fun more than Mr. Disraeli, who stayed up with the youngest members of the minority, and saw the bill through. The major's manner is irresistable and not to be described in a single column, but it may just be hinted that its charm lies in his *bond fides*, set off by his enormous bulk, his tremendously deep voice, and his sentimental style of oratory, tempered by flashes of elephantine joccosity. By Friday night the irreconcilable major and his few adherents had been brought back to a state of discipline, and the bill was allowed to pass, amid a duet of compliments between leaders of the Home-Rulers, and leaders of the House.

At the morning sitting on Friday, Mr. Gladstone unexpectedly turned up, with the object, as presently appeared, of obtaining the exclusion from the Public Worship Regulation Bill of the clause inserted at the instance of Mr. Holt, giving the power of appeal to archbishops in cases where the bishops required to take the initiative under the Act. The right hon. gentleman's eloquence was, however, spent in vain, and, although nearly the whole of the Treasury Bench voted with him, he was defeated on a division, and the bill passed through its penultimate stage much as it left committee.

The Public Worship Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed the House of Commons on Monday. It might have been thought that enough had been said on the subject; but it seemed not, and there was again quite an array of speeches. Mr. Gladstone spoke twice, the last speech appearing to be drawn from him by some irresistible force. Apparently it was the influence of Col. Barttelot's impressive observations, which no one else in the House of Commens thinks to be worth stening to. Those who admire Mr. Gladstone most, and are most jealous of his fame, would have preferred that he should have remained silent, or at least not have delivered this particular speech. It gave evidence of the momentary prevalence of a certain feminine attribute in his min d which manifests itself sometimes, and on this occasion took the form of a determination to have the last word. It was spoken amid a freezing silence in quarters whence cheers are wont to come—the cheers breaking forth when, a few minutes later, the motion that the bill do pass was put from the Chair and carried, none contradicting. On the question of the new judge, Mr. Disraeli made a statement which was simply incomprehensible, being to the effect that it was not Lord Penzance he had in his mind when the other day he stated that "an eminent judge" was prepared to accept office under the bill without salary, but that Lord Penzance was to be the judge with such salary and emoluments as the bill provided. This same night in the House of Lords the Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill was read a second time after a stately speech from Lord Lyttelton.

Lord Lyttelton on the Endowed Schools Act.—Lord Lyttelton distributed the prizes at the Grammar School, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, on Thursday, and spoke afterwards at the luncheon on the internal condition of endowed schools. He said the former Endowed Schools Act was not altered by the present bill, but its administration was to be transferred to a former commission. He did not admit that, with due provision, that commission would not be able competently to attend to the business. Whatever errors or mistakes in defect or excess there might have been in the recent administration of that Act, the present commission would be able to set right, but there was no indication to them in the new bill of what they ought to do. It would be for them and the Government to consider in what way they should carry on that which had been begun, but he was well assured—and he spoke as having had a great part in drawing up the present constitution under which the endowed schools were governed, that the late commission would have made no material alterations in the general system—nor, he thought, would their successors do so.

Mr. John Smedley, of Matlock Bank, died, at the age of seventy-three, on Tuesday morning, after a protracted illness of several months, at his residence, Riber Castle. The deceased gentleman was well known as the founder and proprietor of the celebrated hydropathic establishment at Matlock Bank. Upwards of twenty-one years ago Mr. Smedley retired from the management of a manufacturing business, having accumulated a sufficient property. He travelled throughout France, Germany, and Switzerland, and on his return to his native country he was seized with typhus fever. For several months he lay in a hopeless condition, and at last he entered a hydropathic establishment, where he received great benefit. On his partial restoration to health, he travelled again for a time, and in the following spring he returned to Lea Bridge, Derbyshire, where he commenced to practise the hydropathic treatment. He commenced at first upon a few friends and neighbours, and such were the wonderful cures he wrought that he was obliged to buy a small house and fit it up for the reception of patients, making a nominal charge of 3s. per day each. He had great success, his place had to be enlarged, and in 1868 he opened a new building, 200 feet long, 50 feet wide, and four stories high.

The World's Population.—A report from the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, just issued, contains (the *Philadelphia Ledger* says) an interesting table of the population of the earth. The aggregate population of the earth is given at 1,391,032,000, Asia being the most populous section and containing 798 millions, while Europe has 300½ millions, Africa 203 millions, America 84½ millions, and Australia and Polynesia 4½ millions. In Europe the leading nations are credited with the following numbers:—Russia, 71 millions; the German Empire, 41 millions; France, 36 millions; Austro-Hungary, 36 millions; Great Britain and Ireland, 32 millions; Italy, nearly 27 millions; Spain, 16½ millions, and Turkey, nearly 16 millions. The other countries do not exceed 5 millions each. In Asia, China, which is by far the most populous nation of the earth, is credited with 425 millions; Hindoostan, with 240 millions; Japan, 33 millions; the East India Islands, 30½ millions; Burmah, Siam, and farther India, nearly 26 millions; Turkey, 13½ millions; and Russia, nearly 11 millions. The Australian population is given at 1,674,500, and the Polynesian Islands at 2,763,500, New Guinea and New Zealand being included in the latter. In Africa the chief divisions are West Soudan and the Central African region, with 89 millions; the Central Soudan region, 39 millions; South Africa, 20½ millions; the Galla country and the region east of the White Nile, 15 millions; Samauli, 8 millions; Egypt, 8½ millions; and Morocco, 6 millions. In America two-thirds of the population are north of the Isthmus, where the United States has nearly 39 millions, Mexico over 9 millions, and the British Provinces 4 millions. The total population of North America is given at nearly 52 millions, and of South America 25½ millions, of which Brazil contains 10 millions. The West India Islands have over 4 millions, and the Central American States not quite 3 millions. According to these tables London, with 3,254,260 inhabitants, is the most populous city in the world, while Philadelphia, with 672,022 inhabitants (in 1870), is the eighteenth city in point of population. These eighteen cities, in their order, are the following:—London, 3,254,260; Sutchan (China), 2,000,000; Paris, 1,851,792; Pekin, 1,300,000; Tschantschau-fu, 1,000,000; Hanglschau-fu, 1,000,000; Siangtan, 1,000,000; Singnau-fu, 1,000,000; Canton, 1,000,000; New York, 942,292; Tientsin, 900,000; Vienna, 834,284; Berlin, 826,341; Hangkau, 800,000; Tschingtu-fu, 800,000; Calcutta, 794,645; Tokio (Yeddo), 674,447; and Philadelphia, 674,022. Of cities smaller than Philadelphia, the leading ones are—St. Petersburg, 667,963; Bombay, 644,405; Moscow, 611,970; Constantinople, 600,000; Glasgow, 547,538; Liverpool, 493,405; and Rio de Janeiro, 420,000.

Literature.

THE BIBLE AND THEOLOGY.*

The world would owe a debt of gratitude to the late lamented Bishop Ewing were it for nothing else than procuring the publication of Mr. Myers's two remarkable volumes, of which we have now the last before us. For, notwithstanding that they were written more than five-and-twenty years ago—the author died in 1856—they are fresh and practical still—in the best sense books for the present day, touching all the "prominent questions" that have been of late so much debated and are still distressing many thoughtful people. And reading them over once more, carefully and with pencil in hand, we have to acknowledge fresh surprise that such compositions should not have been given to the world by their author himself. Our readers will remember how, when noticing the former volume, we told that they had been printed and privately circulated amongst those likely to have an interest in the topics treated, but the number was so limited that until this issue they were *comparatively* unknown.

The former volume dealt with the fundamental principles and constitution of the Christian Church, making short work of many high priestly pretensions and so forth; this one deals with the Bible and theology—with difficulties such as startled Dr. Colenso, on his search for contradictions and inexactitudes in the Sacred Record. With a complete consciousness of such difficulties as these, and a knowledge of the possibilities of intellectual confusion resulting from a hard following of them, Mr. Myers is yet able to bring in reconciling elements; and this not at all in the manner of a special pleader; but rather because he can rise from facts and details to high principles. Yet he never *transcendentalises*, if we may be allowed to use the word; but argues out his points with a quiet clearness and continuity—with a breadth of view and closeness of logic which show that though he had read widely in German and other literatures, he maintained a very individual standpoint. His leading purpose is to exhibit two laws as in active operation all through the Sacred Revelation—those, namely, of development and accommodation; and the result of his scrutiny is a return to complete faith in the Bible as inspired, and some dislike—if so calm a mind can be said to have entertained dislike—to hard-and-fast systems of dogmatic theology. This is his first general statement of the idea of development—though the closely-knit character of the thinking throughout renders it very difficult to justify our opinion of the work by extracts:—

"Unquestionably both the Jewish and the Christian Scriptures do contain Divine communications of a form the most general and of a character the most direct—revelations of the essentials of Deity and of Humanity which are of perpetual and universal significance. And wherever these occur they may and must be considered as the most solemn and precious of all the contents of the Bible. But even of those it should be specially noted that they are for the most part progressive. The Bible contains, in fact, a series as well as a collection of revelations: a series of which the earliest terms are the least, and which but very gradually, and not quite uniformly, rises to its height, and only after long centuries reaches its final term in Him who was Himself the Highest Revelation which man can be conceived capable of receiving in the flesh.

"That there is such a progression in the revelation of truth and duty in the Bible must be obvious at once to any one who considers the gradual manner in which those two greatest of all ideas—God and immortality—are disclosed in it, and how that great duty of loving all men as ourselves and considering every man as our brother, was never at all insisted on under the older dispensations. Putting aside for the present any consideration of this latter point as one fundamentally involved in the very texture of the constitution of the Peculiar People, we cannot but observe how limited were the revelations which God is represented as making of Himself in the earliest Scriptures. The first revelation indeed of God is that of the Creator of the heavens and the earth, and of man: and then we have that which exhibits Him as the Moral Governor of the primeval few, and the fearful Judge of the whole earth, but nowhere at first have we more than a faint outline and a few elements of that great idea which His later revelations have enabled us to embrace. The first revelation of Himself in that character which we have come now to consider as the highest and most influential on the heart of man was confined to an individual, a family, a tribe: always in the earliest records He is represented as standing in such a relation only to a few, never anywhere as being the common Father of all men equally. In the law of Moses His characteristic revelation of Himself is as a Lawgiver: in the earliest historical books the prominent idea of God is that of the Lord of Hosts—the God of the Jews only, and not of the Gentiles. In the Psalms we find the earlier representations frequently superseded by more adequate ones, though in some of these the most limited would seem to reappear: while in the Prophets the more nearly they approach to the times of the Messiah, there is a growing approximation to that idea which was first and fully revealed only by Him. But in no part of the older Scriptures have we any revelation of God under that form which holds such prominence in the creed of Christendom, or any which has not always led the Jew to believe that such an idea was inconsistent with the fundamental teaching of his Scriptures."

His idea of accommodation is thus illustrated:—

"Indeed if man is to be dealt with in any communication from God by any process which shall not subvert his essential humanity, it is difficult to conceive how a revelation, commencing at an early period of his history and extending over ages, should be otherwise than one of progression and accommodation. No assertion of analogy can be truer than that which is often said to exist between the childhood of the race and of the individual, and of growth in both. And if this be so, how can it be otherwise than that the spiritual education of both should proceed on the same principles? And in such case must we not expect to find in the earliest revelations of the divine nature and of human duty the same kind of condescending adaptations to infantine incapacity which we know to be indispensable in our own individual experience? The fact is, that in all communication of knowledge, the mind of the recipient must be as much considered as the truth which is to be taught. In order to secure the greatest power of vision the light must be accommodated to the eye. The brightest light will not necessarily enable every man to see the best. Adaptation to the organ is a greater requisite in the medium of vision than intrinsic brightness. Thus if revelation be considered as spiritual light, and man be considered as in a good measure spiritually blind, it could hardly be wisely otherwise than that the transition from blindness to sight and from darkness to light, should be gradual. And consider well what the problem (if it may be so said with reverence) of a gradual revelation must ever be—how progression must involve accommodation. To make a communication of truth and duty which shall satisfy the highest culture of any age, and shall at the same time be intelligible to the rudest ages, it must of necessity be one which shall universal and unchangeable only in its spirit, and not in its form. It is scarcely possible—at least it is scarcely conceivable by us—that it should be made in so general and inflexible a form as that it should never be interfered with in the process of the ages by that universal change and development which uninterruptedly goes on in everything elsewhere with which man is conversant and concerned. Such an utterance of truth would, as far as we can see or judge by any analogies of nature or of history, be out of keeping with our present condition in the flesh, and is certainly contrary to any experience which we have hitherto had."

And as this is the case with the revelation of truth, so also with revelation of duty. "The "conscience, as well as the intellect of man is "ever under a process of education and growth, "and the commands of duty, to be either just "or effective, must be proportioned to the "moral condition of their subjects." And thus, under this law of accommodation conditioned by development, he finds a reason for the silence even of Christian Scripture on various forms of sin and evil. "Even the Christian teaching "apparently proposed only to illuminate for all "men their most important relations and duties "by the enunciation of permanent ideas and prin-"ciples, and then to allow a gradually clearer "perception of those and obedience to them to "work out the necessarily consequent rules for "the improvement of the moral and intellec-"tual habits of the race." Indeed, we cannot get rid of the modifications of the absolute character of revelation, unless by supposing either man's universal infallibility or his translation into a merely mechanical medium; whilst the very fact of the revelation being made in the common spoken dialects of men, and not in special hieroglyphs or symbols, adds to the strength of this view. Such considerations as these lead the author to the conviction that "the Divine Influence which has been exerted "in the composition of our present Holy Scrip-"tures has been extended indubitably only to "the spirit and the substance of Revelation, "and but doubtfully to the letter and detail of "its records; and even further suggest to us "that the Bible, however Divine as a testi-"mony, may be always human as a literature, "marked everywhere by the influences of the "contemporary age, and universal and ever-"lasting and invariable only in its principles "and its ideas and its aims." Then he proceeds to show how it was impossible that the Bible should not exhibit the same kind of *literal* imperfections as other books do—

"But at the same time it is here said, and from time to time, it may be, it shall be repeated, that all the variations and imperfections which have ever been pointed out in the text of Scripture, amount to nothing considerable so far as the essence of revelation is concerned, though they do amount to something considerable so far as the nature of the vehicle of the revelation is concerned. As regards the understanding of the characteristic doctrines and duties of the Jewish and Christian religions—but as regards this only—it makes the least possible difference whether we take the very worst or very best copies of the Bible now in existence: a fact which should be a relief to all earnest and spiritual inquirers, though it may not be satisfactory to the mere theorist or formalist. All the collations of the Holy Scriptures both of the Old and New Testaments show conclusively that there is no considerable corruption of the great body of the text, though there are abounding infirmities in various portions of its surface. And this fact at once strengthens the great truth of there being a Divine Life in the mass, while it opposes the notion of there being any absolute incorruptibility in the material."

All these things being so, and the Bible being made up of various Revelations, given under different circumstances, it is clear that parts of it will differ in value in relation to later times; and that only when considered as a whole can it be interpreted aright.

But we find it quite beyond our power or our space to give exact epitome of the detailed development and apt illustration of Mr. Myers' argument. We must content ourselves with a few extracts—which may be taken as very poor and partial specimens of the book. After having dealt at some length with the condition in which the original texts of the Scriptures are found, he goes on to say:—

"The evils and errors indeed which have arisen from man's dealings with the record we actually possess, in consequence very probably of his not sufficiently understanding this peculiarity of its accommodative character, have been great; but they need not ever be so. Many, if not most, of them have been the mere consequences of human wilfulness and ignorance, which greater dispassionateness and a more intelligent method of interpretation may teach us to avoid for the future: and never have the efforts which are necessary to disengage the spirit from the incumbrances of the letter, and to reconcile the natural progress and expansion of human thought with the reverence for those principles which the Scriptures emphatically reveal, been made with more of sincerity and of hopefulness than at present."

The principle of accommodation he thus exhibits as illustrated in the conduct of our Saviour Himself:—

"As He thus continually adapted the manifestations of Himself to the existing state of imperfection amid which He came—frequently withdrawing Himself from opposition instead of overcoming it, and forbidding sometimes the proclamation of that which at other times He represented it as essential that all men should know—so He seems to have refrained from directly correcting every detail of misconception which came before Him, and in some instances to have accommodated His expressions of arguments to modes of thought which His own revelations must eventually avail to abolish. For instances: He did not ever expressly repeal the Levitical law, but sanctioned it by his own practice, though for Him it could have no significance. Was not this an accommodation? He conformed to customs respecting the worship of God which had no authority in the Hebrew Scriptures, and observed some ceremonies of Jewish practice which were contrary to its provisions. And did He not accommodate Himself to Jewish modes of argument (which we can but deem not absolutely the best) in that remarkable conversation with the Jews, in Solomon's Porch at the Feast of the Dedication? And how otherwise can we understand our Lord's words and deeds concerning unclean spirits? Must we not suppose that all these things were in accordance with that notable use of popular and even proverbial sayings which we find so frequent, and with that characteristic teaching of His parables in which the general significance alone is true, and the details, if construed without acknowledgment of the principle of accommodation, would convey a meaning which would not be true?"

After having exhibited in very clear and graphic terms the injury that has been done to many minds by this "rigid theory"—"which "holds that there is no separable human element "in the Bible"—he goes on to recite the qualifications for biblical interpretation, giving forth many scholarly and luminous thoughts on this subject, and quoting as a necessary characteristic of the true interpreter, a very unpedantic distrust of the copies or originals that come into his possession, and over which he is so tempted to become self-satisfied. "Even in the case of "Original Scriptures, if men build large systems "of opinions on merely verbal foundations, it is "impossible but that in such a varied collection "of writings as constitute the Bible, there "should not be found expressions, which might "be made, not wholly inaptly, to sanction "almost any opinion not obviously wicked." And he disposes of the literalist in this decisive manner:—

"And it is also wished to tell them that by taking such low and legal and unspiritual views of the revelation of God as those of the literalists are, they are hindering the freer and fuller development of the Gospel, and retarding instead of promoting the furtherance of the Redeemer's kingdom among men. With the best possible intentions, it may be, but still with the least possible insight, they speak of the Bible so much more in conformity with their natural notions of what it ought to be than with other men's observation of what it is, and give themselves up so uninquiringly to mere traditions concerning it rather than to facts, that they are casting unnecessary stumbling-blocks in the way of many of their brethren who, if weaker in faith are stronger in understanding than themselves, and yet are willing to enter upon the conditions of discipleship with hearts as honest and as earnest as any. And really it cannot be either right or good for themselves to keep hold of what is not fact, as if it were so, however unsettling and inconvenient it may be to surrender early and long-maintained prepossessions; and for their children, who cannot grow up with the same firmness of faith in the same views, it would be especially well that they should not have the trial of looking upon any unnecessary infirmities of their fathers." . . . .

". . . . . The Bible is an inculcation of duties much more than it is a demonstration of propositions, and a declaration of spiritual obligations rather than of intellectual credenda. Its revelations do not consist by any means exclusively of hidden doctrines, but very characteristically of Divine agencies for quickening and

* *Present Day Papers on Prominent Questions in Theology—Catholic Thoughts on the Bible and Theology.* By the late Frederic Myers, M.A., Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Keswick. (W. Isbister and Co.)

unfolding the spiritual nature of man—of which, however, truths of various kinds are, no doubt, very important elements. The Bible is principally a gradually progressive manifestation of the true idea of God—of certain relations between our spirits and His, and of a means of atonement between the two. Its characteristic declarations are the promises of an Invisible Person which can become influential on us only through being believed: the prescriptions of a supernatural wisdom which can become beneficial to us only through being obeyed. They can neither be proved nor disapproved by any mere processes of the understanding. The idea of God—He that is, and was, and will be—the self-subsisting, all-creating one—how deal with this scientifically? It appeals to the highest reason alone, and therein finds an authentication which any assertions of the lower faculties may contradict, but contradict in vain."

The *metaphysical* notion of the election is calmly discarded; but it finds return to practical life and conduct in this way:—

"Inasmuch then as the great fact of God's election of some to especial privileges, and through the instrumentality of these to progressive sanctification and ultimate salvation, may be expounded and enforced to inculcate humility and a sense of unworthiness on man's part, and to exalt the loving kindness of God, it may indeed be always and everywhere most profitably dwelt upon. There is everything in the recognition of such a fact which will recommend itself to all thoughtful and pious hearts, and which all such are bound frequently to contemplate; and the mystery of why one is thus gifted with privilege and another is not so—why one is taken and another left—resolves itself directly into that great primary fact which we are obliged to consider as irreducible and unintelligible by any faculties of ours—the fact of the universe being a system of degree—a series of better and worse. But when the arbitrariness, and not merely the goodness, of this proceeding is insisted on—when it is displayed as the indisputable exercise of mere power—and when the Father of the spirits of all flesh is emphatically represented as the mere proprietor of the creatures he has made—the absolute sovereign who because He can, therefore will, do what He will (and what man would not do) with His own—then it so alters the whole tone of the New Testament revelation of God, that it ought to be met with a firm, and even an indignant, protest. The true and perpetual wonder of the world is—its grand enigma and constant miracle of mercy—that infinite power refrains from overpowering everything but itself; that so far from crushing what is weak, it delights in aiding it to grow strong."

A good deal of space is taken up with the discussion of the relation of religion to morality; the place of miracle and its relation to the scheme of Providence; and the true idea of prophecy, which is found not to be the mere foretelling of specific events. The doctrine of justification by faith is practically reclaimed as one of the corner-stones of Christian doctrine. Mr. Myers thus defines Protestantism:—

"Protestantism is no visible unity at all: no one creed, and no one Church. The root of Protestantism lies in the recognition of individual responsibility, and of the duty and the right of free thought and speech in matters of religion, and in the denial and rejection of all pretensions of human mediation between man and God. It acknowledges indeed one ultimate and supreme standard of truth in the Bible, but confessing that there is no infallible interpreter of this on earth, or any necessarily more true for the individual than his own reason and conscience, enlightened by the Holy Spirit, it can make none but arbitrary distinctions between any opinions which may be professedly derived from this one source, and compared with this one standard. A Protestant cannot justly term any man a heretic (in the old ecclesiastical sense of the word) who professes to derive his religious belief only from the Scriptures, however erroneous he may consider those opinions to be, or however much they may differ from the opinions of the majority of Protestants. For his own position in Christendom forbids him to acknowledge numbers to be a test of truth; as he himself has rejected the verdict of a far greater majority than those can oppose who reject the opinions which he adopts."

Toleration, he holds, is thus no synonym for indifference. Sympathy is the reconstructor of affinities and attractions manifold:—

"Christianity being founded on the fact of a Divine self-sacrifice, renders philanthropy an elementary condition of its grace, and has made the communication of its blessings to others one of the very means of our enjoying them more abundantly ourselves. It has thus introduced a new ideal of greatness among mankind, namely this, to serve, and not to rule, our brethren. The spectacle of one class lifting up another—of the happy toiling for the miserable—of the free vindicating the rights of the enslaved—of the strong and the wise combining for the assistance of the weak and the ignorant—this is a peculiar product and distinctive duty of Christianity. Heathenism never knew anything of this, and knows nothing of it now. It never had, and has not now, any missionaries of truth and mercy to other peoples—no preachers of good tidings to the poor—no downward-looking compassionate regards—no wide-stretching spiritual beneficence. But Christianity counts mercy to man as sacrifice to God, and makes doing good to all men the best test of being good ourselves."

Of the elevated spirit, the wise reserve, the lofty thoughtedness of this book, we feel we have given after all but a feeble idea; but our purpose will be served if we send our readers to the volume itself; for we are assured that the influence of such a book, in dissolving old ideas and preparing the way for a freer church life in the uniting of communities, can only be beneficial and blessed. Mr. Myers was a Churchman, but his books are a plea for a reconstructed Church and a freer one.

THE MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

It is with melancholy interest that we turn, in opening *Macmillan's Magazine*, to the late Lady Amberley's article on "Foundling Hospitals in "Italy." It is typical of the character and the work of the deceased writer, who was always going about doing good. Mr. Douglas Spalding, in an introductory note on this article, says of her:—

"Those whose rare privilege it was to enjoy the happiness of her intimate acquaintance and friendship, alone know how much has been lost to all the highest interests of humanity in the early death of her whose loss to them personally is altogether overwhelming and irreparable.

"Her intense sympathy with every form of suffering was of the true kind which spares not itself, and will never be deterred from fearlessly seeking a remedy: while at the same time her active, unclouded intellect would allow her to find comfort in none of the many short-sighted schemes of benevolence. With sad unwillingness she was compelled to trust to the growth of right feeling, and the slow advance of thought and knowledge; and to this great end she was ready to make every sacrifice. Her power of inspiring others to their best efforts was very great; and she had practical plans for the advancement of science and education, to which she had resolved to give her own life and all the material aid she could command."

This paper is written with that observation which comes from sympathy and sympathy alone. It presents a terrible picture of the foundling hospitals referred to, in which we are told fifty per cent. of the infants die before they are three months old. And this might so easily be avoided! *Blackwood*, last month, had an article on Victor Hugo's last novel, and *Macmillan* has, this month, an article by M. Barrère on the same writer's dramas, critical and descriptive, and, as may be imagined, highly appreciative. "Castle Daly" is continued, and the tragedy has come, the shadow of which we saw last month. We are glad to see the Dean of Westminster's two "Cheshunt Addresses" republished, and to read them again. The article on "Church "Reform—Local Government," indicates the bad government of the Church now, how it might be improved, but, as we hold, how it cannot be and will not be in its present relation to the State. A novel suggestion, however, is made. It is that the local government of the Church, including the management of its property, should be given over to all the ratepayers, Nonconformists included. The whole scheme, however, pretty as it looks upon paper, is impracticable and not worth thorough discussion. Other contents of *Macmillan* are "The "Convent of St. Marco," "On the Perception of "the Invisible," "The Grouping of Plants," and the "Civil Service of India," all papers of a high order.

Blackwood commences with an article, the title of which looks refreshing in this hot weather—"The Abode of Snow." It is on the Himalayas, and has some fine descriptive passages. Both the remarkable tales in this magazine seem to us to increase in interest and power as they go on—Mrs. Oliphant's especially, in which, this month, we are led to the verge of that open disclosure for which we have all been waiting. "Alice Lorraine's" interview with her father is one of the most charming bits of Mr. Blackmore's writing. *Blackwood's* criticism on new books this month is flippant in regard to Mr. Congreve's Essays, and also in regard to Robert Dale Owen, and flippancy is not criticism. It is a humour which satisfies neither writer nor reader. "Seven Village Lays" are delicious, and that is what we can seldom say of magazine poetry. We always read it, however, for here the new poets—if we are to have new poets—are to be found. A severe criticism of the Count de Paris' "Civil War "in America" follows. It is by a general officer of the late Confederate Army, and is written from a Southern point of view. The book is characterised as a partisan history, and it is prophesied that "nothing is surer than that the course of time will "overthrow the despotic rule of the Radical party." The article, however, which we have read with greatest pleasure in *Blackwood* this month is that on the agricultural strike. It is one of the fairest exhibitions of this difficult question that we have read, and, coming from the quarter that it does, gives us more hope than we have yet had of its just and amicable settlement.

Fraser's Magazine has an extremely interesting paper by Mr. Jefferies on the "Farmer at Home," written apparently with a wide knowledge. One thing we gather from it—neither the farmer nor the labourer is likely to become a Radical nor an anti-State Churchman. We shall see. "The Southern "States since the War" will tell English people a great deal they do not now know. The property of the South is, it seems, increasing wonderfully, and it is predicted that, both the political and commercial power of the Union will soon fall into its hands. This is a new view, but the writer gives many facts to support it. "Who wrote Shake-"speare?" opens up once more the question whether Shakespeare did write the plays that stand in his name. The article is based on Judge Holmes's recent work, and sometimes certainly staggers us. The theory of course is that Lord Bacon wrote the plays, that it was impossible for an unlearned man like Shakespeare to have written them, and that Lord Bacon only could have done so. Several facts, however, stare us in the face. The first is, that the plays were printed during Bacon's lifetime, with Shakespeare's name; and the second is that Bacon himself left nothing behind him in revelation of this great secret; and, most unquestionably, several other facts have to be disposed of before we accept this rather startling theory. In "Our Great London Hospitals" we have a vigorous exposure of the evils of the present out-door system. "Philo the Jew," by the late Mr. Prowett, is an exceedingly fresh and scholarly paper, which, unhappily, the writer did not live to see printed. Other articles are on "Ottery East Hill"; the "Decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral," where a good word is said for Mr. Burgess; Motley's "John of "Barneveld," the best review of that work that we have yet seen; "Greenwich School Forty Years Ago"; and Mr. Disraeli's "Letters of Runny-"mede," from which latter it is fairly evident that Mr. Disraeli was himself forty years ago.

Mr. Black commences a new tale in the *Cornhill*—the "Three Feathers" the scene being laid in Cornwall. We know what to expect from the author of the "Daughter of Heth," and we judge that the expectation will not be disappointed. "Victor Hugo's Romances" are reviewed: the judgment is that Victor Hugo is the "greatest "artist of our generation, and, in many ways, one of the greatest artists of all time." A "Rose in June" is concluded happily we are glad to find; this very pleasan tale will be missed. We happen to be able to have read "Robert Southey's "Second Wife" with some personal knowledge, dating, oh! how many years ago, and can testify, within the limits of that knowledge, to the writer's extreme accuracy of details. We fancy that Caroline Bowles will occupy, one of these days, higher rank than she does now. "Far from the "Madding Crowd," is continued and good progress made with the plot—but of course, all the plot has not yet come out.

Temple Bar also, this month, finishing one tale—"Uncle John"—opens with another, the "Frozen "Deep," by Mr. Wilkie Collins. It is dramatic of course—indeed, it is based upon the drama of that title—and sensational, but in Mr. Wilkie Collins's style of sensationalism. We scarcely like the tone of the article, "A Burning Question." It is on Woman's Rights, which, notwithstanding all that may be said, ought not to be treated in the lighter style. It puts some aspects of the question, however, with great common-sense, and anything, with the social difficulties that stare us in the face, is better than ignoring it. Apart altogether from the political aspects of the question, women must find something better to do, more to do, and something better paid than as a rule, they can now find, and we ought to be able, or, if not able, willing, to help them do this. The paper on "Ben Jonson" does not increase our admiration of that "rare" poet, but it is truthfully and candidly written. Can we say quite the same of "Writers and "Reviewers," where the reviewers are taken somewhat contemptuously to task. We meet this, "I "have myself, for instance, been tempted to ask "sometimes if the review would not be improved "were the critic to read the book"; but perhaps this is worth quoting:—

"I think, if I were an author, and wanted the contents of my book set forth with some correctness and care, I should send it to the *Athenæum*; if I wanted it appreciated, running the risk of waiting six months, and not caring greatly about its being read, I should send it to the *Spectator*; if I wanted a bright and clever paper on its subject, with the chance of having it treated *just as if it were a bad book*, which one of mine could never be, I should send it to the *Saturday*; if I could be allowed to say to the editor, 'If you please, sir, do not give this book to Mr. Miching Mallecho, who is a spiteful creature, and ought to be deposited in the great Serbonian Bog,' I would send it to the *Pall Mall*; if I was careless whether the book was noticed or not, I would send it to the *Examiner*. If I sent a copy to each, I should ask the *Athenæum* not to pick out the dullest portions; the *Saturday* to try and combine, as it often does, good nature with its cleverness; the *Spectator*, the most honest of all the papers, to give twice by quickly giving; and the *Examiner* to give me a notice of some sort, unless I wrote from an orthodox point of view."

We agree with the author's remark about the reviewing in the daily papers, and say, surely the interests of literature are greater than those of racing and betting? But daily newspaper editors do not seem to think so. We have, be-

sides, in this month's *Temple Bar*, "A Modern "Rebecca," and a good continuation of "Patricia "Kemball."

A long stride is also made in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in "Olympia," in which a new situation is unexpectedly developed, and Mr. Francillon seems to be working towards the close, when he always works well. Our "Modern Archers" tells about the progress of the revived and healthy recreation of archery, and Mr. Buchanan gives us another delicious poem, "Love in Winter," with the ring of fine metal in every stanza. "Great Towns and "their Public Influences," traces the political growth and influence of Manchester, of which it is said, "For such a city probably is reserved other "and even nobler work in the future." We trust so, and hope that that future may soon arrive. "Men and Manners in Parliament" concludes with the "Silent Member," a genially appreciative sketch of those who do much work and say nothing about it. "Scientific Pilgrims; Touches on the "tours of the British Association." This is true—"The pilgrims leave their mark upon the localities "which they visit. A spur is given to scientific "investigations and inquiry, which is usually "visible during the winter months. Those who "are interested in science will then utilise the "encouragement and popularity they have enjoyed "to organise lectures. Young students are made "by these meetings, and older students take fresh "courage." This is true of other than scientific pilgrims. There is a pleasant sketch of "A Mid-"land Stream"; another, *apropos* of Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, on "Seaport and Seaside." Mrs. Cowden Clarke continues her "Rambling "Story," and we have good table talk. There is no fault, therefore, to be found with the *Gentleman's* this month.

Tinsley's Magazine is scarcely up to the mark. The tales are fairly good, but scarcely more. We recognise, however, the power shown by Mr. Farjeon in bringing on "Jessie Trim," and begin, we think, to see what will become of that young lady. There is good illustrative writing on the Indian Mutiny in "Fairer than a "Fairy." "Under the Dome"—a sketch of Napoleon I., is poor and forced, and had better been done in a natural style. "Going Wrong," is a thoroughly good sermon, whether lay or not we do not know, written with practical wisdom and not prosy. We have then some "Orient Pearls," which are not worth much, and a detective tale, somewhat in Mr. Wilkie Collins's style, and another tale, which is slightly too stupid.

The *Argosy* is distinguished by the continuation of "In the Dead of Night,"—one of the best of Mrs. Henry Wood's tales, and a new tale by Johnny Ludlow, which will be eagerly read. Is it not sufficient to say that it is by Johnny Ludlow? The paper on Madame Cottin will be read with interest by all who have read "Mathilde," and "Elizabeth, "or, the Exiles of Siberia"; it is a well-written sketch of this author. The "Sensation Novel" is inadequately done in all respects, and the point of the anecdote of the Archbishop of Bordeaux left out and unseen. "The Diamond Bracelet" is completed. The *Argosy's* freight is a valuable one.

Scribner's Monthly, with its wealth of exquisite illustrations, we take up with increased pleasure every month. This month Mr. King takes us through the Cotton States of the "Great South," which we seem to see with our own eyes. Jules Verné's characteristic tale would be more effective if the author gave it in bigger instalments. The fragments are too small to appear month by month. The readers of "Kathe-"rine Earle" will be astonished at the course taken by events—a natural and yet an unnatural one. The peculiar situation should not have been brought about. We have next a finely illustrated paper on the Cathedral of Pisa, and we have been interested in reading the biography of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the successor to Horace Greeley as editor of the *New York Tribune*. Of other papers well worth reading we mention, "Some Epigrams of Martial," "Recollections of Charles Sumner"—the best paper on that great statesman that we have yet read—"The Crisis in Geneva," an anti-State Church article, and the "Notes" at the end.

The *Leisure Hour* is always distinguished by its tales and its scientific papers. There is not an article this month that is not fresh, and some are of high literary and scientific value. Very humorous, with Scotch humour, is "Auntie Kirsty's Visit to "Glasgow," and "Mr. David Waddle's Specula-"tions," so far as they have gone are likely to convey a wholesome moral. But the papers that we value most are Principal Dawson's "American "Illustrations of European Antiquities," the same writer's "Gigantic Cuttle Fishes," Mr. Wright's "Land of the Giant Cities," well illustrated; and Mr. Baines's "Victoria Falls"—the latter with a very striking illustration. There are also good papers on the "Nomenclature of Old Stage "Coaches," on the late Professor Phillips, and on notable oak trees.

The *Sunday at Home* commences with a good tale by one of our favourite writers of tales of a certain class—Mrs. Prosser. This is of "Frog-"alley, and what came out of it." The Dean of Canterbury writes of prophecies concerning the Jews in Holy Scripture—and writes, we need not say, with breadth and culture. Miss Whately continues her tale of the "Star of Lebanon," and Dr. Stoughton gives us one of the best instalments of the "Homes and Haunts of Martin Luther." A portrait of Katherine Von Bora accompanies this, with engravings of Luther's wedding presents and wedding rings. But why does not Dr. Stoughton give his readers the "curious history" of the "Table Talk," which is even more curious than he hints[?] We have read the paper on the late Canon Chevalier with deep interest. What a pity it is that we do not know all the good of men until they die! Thanks will be given to Dr. Moffat for his remarkably interesting paper on Livingstone, with the best portrait and specimens of handwriting. Let us mention, also, the useful character of the "Pulpit in the Family," and the "Papers for the "Young."

Good Words is distinguished by several papers. First, we select Professor Thomson's letters from H.M.S. Challenger, giving us the result of the scientific explorations of that vessel. Next comes the Rev. Samuel Cox's "God a Consuming Fire," marked by that spiritual sagacity and strength and culture of style which are characteristic of Mr. Cox's papers. The "Great West," by the Rev. G. Grant, takes us through the Red River settlements. We have, besides, a new tale, "Theresa," the continuation of "Novantia," and a good paper from Mr. Japp's pen relating to cruelty to animals.

Amongst the contents of the *Sunday Magazine* we note, first, Dr. Lindsay Alexander's seventh article on the poetical books of the Old Testament—this paper being on "Lamentations." The editor contributes a good article on belief in Miracles, and Dean Howson, one on the Characteristics of Charity. Which charity? That which giveth or that which loveth? The latter. "My Hero," is admirably written, but we do not altogether agree with Dr. Fraser's paper on "Schism."

The *Saturday Journal*, of which the fourth number is before us, more than keeps up its character. The "Sherlocks" is still continued, and we have miscellaneous papers on a variety of subjects. "Palmistry" is one; "Extract of Meat," of which we are glad to hear that it *is* extract of meat, is another, and there are two remarkably interesting series of papers relating to Norway. The engravings are not English, but they are of remarkable character, and the "Bystander," on all sorts of subjects of the month, writes some of the best "Notes" of the day. We had intended to say this before, but it is not too late now.

It is difficult to select from the *Day of Rest*, where the contents are so uniformly good. Good is the opening tale at the beginning, good is the Bishop of Derry on Sensationalism, good Mr. Proctor on a New Theory of Life in Other Worlds, and good is the continuation of "Humphrey "Brothers." This month we have been most interested in Proctor's papers, but that gentleman has not yet developed his "new" theory: we are curious to see what it will be.

We have some other journals of which, this month, we can give only the briefest notice. Needless to say that *Good Things* is made as welcome as ever to the children, or that *Aunt Judy* is still the dear old aunt with lots of sweetmeats. The paper on "Hurstmonceaux," and the Hares is worth the whole number of *Golden Hours*. "Church Reform" is, amongst other subjects, treated in *Our Own Fireside*. The writer, in the present paper, refers to Convocation, Discipline, the Laity and the Ecclesiastical Courts. The *Child's Companion*, keeps up its freshness, but whoever saw a portrait of Livingstone such as that in page 105? The August number is varied and admirably illustrated; the *Tract Magazine* continues its papers on the "Sussex Martyrs"; the *True Catholic* gives well-selected information concerning Roman Catholicism; in the *Day of Days* we have articles by Canon Champneys, Mr. Bickersteth, Mr. Bardsley—the latter on James Hervey—and in the *Cottager and Artisan* equally good matter, good engravings, and good type. We wonder whether there can be room for another magazine?

BRIEF NOTICES.

Supernatural Religion: An Inquiry into the Reality of Divine Revelation. 2 vols. (London: Longmans.) We do not wonder that this work appears without a name, since any scholar would be ashamed to send forth a book defaced by so many errors, and errors of precisely the sort which are most offensive to the scholarly mind. A work which is the result of "many years of earnest and serious "investigation" might surely have waited a few weeks longer in order that the proofs might be chastised into moderate accuracy. Yet, however correctly it might have been printed, it would hardly have added to the reputation of any known author. It is little more than a *rechauffé* of the anti-Christian arguments of Bauer and his school, arguments which are rapidly losing their force even in Germany itself. Under a poor assumption of impartiality it hides the most pronounced *animus* against all that holds by the supernatural. The candour and fairness of the author may be sufficiently inferred from the single fact that, in his endeavour to show that the Apostles and Evangelists were superstitious and credulous men, whose testimony to miracles is therefore utterly worthless, he classes them with the writers of the Apocrypha and the rabbis of the Talmud, adducing all the old wives' fables to be found in the Hebrew literature for a thousand years in order to suggest that the Gospel narratives are of the same calibre and on the same level! We do not feel called upon to argue with a man who is unable to discern the vast interval which separates the simplicity, veracity, and sobriety of the stories contained in the four Gospels from the monstrous and lying wonders of the Apocrypha and the Talmud. There is no need to argue with him. A writer so insensible to the first distinctions of literary art puts himself beyond the pale of argument and criticism. Nor, indeed, should we have thought it worth while to notice the book at all were it not that so high an authority as the *Westminster Review* pronounces its author "a "scientifically trained critic," and avers of him that "calm and judicial in tone, fully acquainted "with the facts of the case, and scrupulously exact "in stating the arguments of adversaries, *no more "formidable assailant of orthodoxy could well be "imagined.*" We are glad to hear it; or, rather, we wish we could believe it: for, in that case, neither orthodoxy, nor that which is of infinitely more value than that which sometimes bears the name, would be in the slightest danger. Nothing but the very enthusiasm of scepticism could find any trace of scientific criticism or of the calm judicial tone which befits so grave a discussion in the work before us.

Speech in Season. By the Rev. R. H. Haweis, M.A. London: (Henry S. King and Co.) There is much that we can heartily commend in Mr. Haweis's latest volume of sermons. They are often characterised by breadth and subtlety of thought; while in style they are more sober and sustained than the discourses he has previously published. But the volume is pervaded by a dominant conception which, to say the least of it, is very questionable. Mr. Haweis finds the key to the power of the priesthood, of worship, of baptism, of the Lord's Supper, and even of prayer, in *magnetic force*;—surely a very materialistic explanation of spiritual phenomena. To correlate even imponderable forces with spiritual influences indicates either a confusion of thought which we should not have anticipated in so clear a reasoner, or a bias toward materialism which we should still less have expected in so firm a believer in the things that are unseen and eternal. But of course we do no justice to Mr. Haweis's argument by this bare statement of it. He has much to say for it which our readers will do well to "perpend" for themselves. Nor will they fail to find much in his sermons besides this questionable theory, much that will happily stimulate thought and emotion.

History of Philosophy. From Thales to the Present Time. By Dr. Friedrich Ueberweg. London: (Hodder and Stoughton.) We gave the first volume of this admirable work our heartiest commendation. Clear, succinct, comprehensive, no better handbook for the use of students could be found; while the general reader will obtain from it [the very kind of help and instruction he desires. The former volume dealt with the history of ancient, the present volume deals with the history of modern, philosophy, from that of Bacon to that of Beneke, giving brief and biographical sketches of the philosophers and an admirable clear and full account of their systems. In this period, of course, some of the most famous names are included—such as Hobbes, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Hume, Kant, Fichte, Hegel: the chapter

on Kant being specially full and elaborate. The work itself is worthy of all commendation; but we cannot say much in commendation of the appendix on English and American philosophy added by the American translators. We could wish that it had been omitted, so thin and poor is it, showing so little sense of the comparative values of the men and systems it touches, so little power of dealing with them.

Messrs. Clark and Co., of Edinburgh, have issued a volume on the *Minor Prophets*, in their series of translations of Lange's exhaustive *Commentary on the Holy Scriptures*. If it shows that redundancy of homiletic matter and that confusing variety in authorship, translation, and exposition which we have before marked in the series, it is also characterised by the excellences to which we have also called attention. Its criticism and exegesis are careful and show scholarship; its expositions supply all that the student requires in order that he may catch the meaning of the sacred texts; and its theology is orthodox and evangelical in its tone. The volume is so large, and so many hands have contributed to it, that we do not profess to have read it through, or to compare the work of one hand with that of another. But we have carefully examined the commentaries on the two or three of the Minor Prophets with whose writings we are most familiar; and we can say that we have found them able and satisfactory in all critical and exegetical respects. Their defect is that of most commentaries: they lack the historical imagination, and do little toward reconstructing the times—except that they supply the bare facts—of which they treat, and illustrating the words of the prophets by the events which gave them so much of their original force.

From the same publishers we have also received the second and concluding volume of *Keil on Jeremiah*, which is marked by the accurate scholarship and solid good sense which we noted and admired in the first volume.

And, still from the same publishers, we have received a valuable treatise on *Modern Doubt and Christian Belief*, by Dr. Theodore Christlieb. A translation of Dr. Hermann Ulrici's splendid treatise on "Gott und die Natur" would have been a still more welcome addition to our apologetical literature, and we trust that it may yet be made by the publishers to whom we owe so many of the best productions of German criticism and theology; but Dr. Christlieb's lectures are very able and very welcome. He gives his main strength to showing that the Christian conception of God, of Christ, of miracles, and especially the great miracle of the Resurrection, are consistent with the intuitions and deductions of the human mind, that they are untouched whether by the discoveries of modern science or the more searching methods of modern criticism. Naturally, these lectures are more nicely adapted to the wants of German readers and to the exigencies of German polemics than to the mental condition of English sceptics; but no man can read them thoughtfully without being the wiser for them and the better.

An Introductory Hebrew Grammar, with Progressive Exercises in Reading and Writing. By A. B. Davidson, M.A., L.L.D. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.) *The Book of Jonah; an Easy Introduction to the Hebrew Language.* By the Rev. A. Mitchell, M.A. (London: S. Bagster and Sons.) If anything could induce the wish "by backward steps" to move—

> To travel back,
> And tread again that ancient track,

Worn by our youthful feet, it surely would be those wonderful aids to school and college work which have robbed "the ancient track" of its horrors, its stones of stumbling and rocks of offence—nay, have made it an easy and delightful path, at least to eager feet. When we recall the time at which grammar was an exercise of the memory instead of an exercise of judgment and perception, and one dead language was only to be learned through the medium of another, we could almost wish that we were young again, born anew into this new time when grammars are reasonable, and exercises are as pleasant as they are instructive. Here, for example, is a Hebrew grammar and exercise book in one, which contains all that one really needs to master before beginning the study of the Old Testament Scriptures; and it extends to only 160 pages. Let those who have struggled through the grammar of Gesenius or Ewald's "Lehrbuch" note that, and wonder, and in expressive silence muse the praise of this high achievement. And here, again, is the whole Book of Jonah, arranged as an easy reading lesson in some ninety pages, which are so cunningly arranged that at a mere glance one sees the Hebrew word, its proper pronunciation, its meaning, its root and grammatical condition as determined by suffix or affix, and, above all, its accents disjunctive or conjunctive, how they are named and what they imply! Professor Davidson, by his "Outlines of Hebrew "Accentuation," and by the fine "Commentary on "Job," which, alas, remains unfinished to this day, has already given the world assurance both of his scholarship and of his capacity to use it wisely. The grammar which he now offers to the public has grown out of the notes which for some years he has dictated to his class in the New College, Edinburgh. Of course in so brief a treatise he does not give, nor profess to give, all that a practical Hebrew scholar will desire to have in the manual which lies by his hand. But he aims to supply the student who is commencing the study of the Hebrew language with as much as he requires in order to enable him to read the Hebrew texts, and to qualify him for using the larger manuals to purpose. And he has reached his aim. After a careful examination of the work before us, we are bound to say that any student who masters the grammatical principles it lays down, and makes himself familiar with them by going conscientiously through the series of exercises it supplies, will find himself sufficiently equipped for the task of reading the Old Testament in the original. And we congratulate the learned professor, not only on having produced a manual so helpful, but also in the clearness and fulness with which he has laid down the phonetic principles in which he, in common with all wise teachers of the language, lays so much stress. We emphatically endorse the sentiment he expresses in the following words: "Through these principles "lies, it must be said once for all, the only way "into the citadel of Hebrew. Whoever thinks "to climb up some other way will not succeed, but "will find himself, after all his endeavours, flung "down with broken resolution outside the walls." Even before he has reached the end of Professor Davidson's concise grammar, the student may do well to take up Mr. Mitchell's "Analysis of the "Book of Jonah." This book forms a capital introduction to the study of the Old Testament, both because of the purity and simplicity of its style, and because it includes the poetic as well as the prose forms of the language. And it is impossible to conceive a more delightful and complete aid to to the study of it for beginners, than that which Mr. Mitchell offers them. It is—so far at least as the Book of Jonah is concerned—Bible, grammar, and lexicon, all in one. The mode in which its pages are divided and set out is about the most simple and ingenious that we have seen, and indicates a rare faculty for method and arrangement in its designer. Every word of the Hebrew book is taken in its consecutive order, "grammatically ana-"lysed, the meaning given, the pronunciation and "accent carefully indicated." The attention paid to the accents, ordinarily a grave difficulty to the beginner, is beyond praise. To find them, not only fully explained at the outset, but named and insisted on so often as they recur, which is of course with every word, cannot fail to impress their meaning and force on the student, and that without taxing his memory. It would be a good exercise even for advanced scholars to go carefully through this little book, serving to recall many rudiments which they probably have forgotten; while its worth for those who are commencing the study of Hebrew can hardly be overrated.

The King's Servants. By Hesba Stretton, Author of "Lost Gip," "Jessica's First Prayer," &c., &c., with eight illustrations. (Henry S. King and Co.) Miss Hesba Stretton has in this little story come nearer to the level of "Jessica's First Prayer" than she has done in any of the stories of the same class that have intervened, though some of these were in their own way good. "Lost Gip" had exquisite passages of description, but the pathetic element was hardly so natural as we have it here. Nothing could be finer than the mingled suggestiveness and realism of the parting of Transome and his wife Ally at the workhouse door, nor could humour be finer than some of the touches descriptive of the school kept by Mrs. Transome. The contrast of her poor "old man's" death in the workhouse, and that of the miser with whom she afterwards goes to live—to watch the servant, according to him—is very powerfully brought out, and so is the picture of the quiet household where Philip was adopted. That, too, is a touching picture of the history of Mrs. Transome by Philip and her long lost father in the workhouse. The pretext of Mrs. Transome's story being edited and touched by Millicent Carr is a fair expedient; but a sentence now and then slips in of such purely literary construction, that even the expedient will not suffice to justify them. This, for example, is one:—"Through the long, narrow window on the staircase I saw the dawn breaking in clear grey light, with rosy clouds floating across the east, already bright from the shining of the early-risen sun." But generally, the characteristic tone is well kept, and altogether the story is one of the most masterly and touching we have read for many a day.

THE TITUS SALT STATUE AT BRADFORD.

On Saturday afternoon the Duke of Devonshire performed the ceremony of unveiling a marble statue of Sir Titus Salt, of Saltaire and Crow Nest, and raised in the centre of Bradford as a memorial of the admiration and affection of the people of that town. About four years ago, it was suggested that it was due to Sir Titus Salt, in consideration of his great enterprise in the development of trade and commerce in the district and his general munificence, that some lasting memorial should be erected in the town. A committee was at once formed with the intention of realising the idea, a subscription list was opened, and in a short time a sum of nearly 3,000*l.* was subscribed by persons of all political parties and of all conditions, in sums varying from 5*s.* to 5*l.*, the latter being the *maximum* donation fixed by the committee. Sir Titus Salt, when consulted on the matter, expressed his strong objection to the erection of a statue during his lifetime, but his scruples having been subsequently overcome, the Bradford Corporation presented a site in Wood-street, in front of the Town Hall. The statue, by Mr. John Adams-Acton, of London, has been cut from a block of Carrara marble, weighing fourteen tons, and is seven feet in height. One thousand guineas has been paid for the statue, and more than 1,500*l.* has been expended upon a canopy, erected from the designs of Messrs. Lockwood and Manson, of London. The Duke of Devonshire arrived in Bradford by the Midland Railway about two o'clock, and was there met and received by the mayor. A procession was there formed at the Exchange and proceeded to the site of the statue in front of the Town Hall, where a large crowd had gathered. Among those present were Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., Sir Matthew Wilson, M.P., Mr. H. W. Ripley, M.P., Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and Mr. John Crossley, M.P.

The Duke of Devonshire, having performed the ceremony of uncovering the statue, said he had gladly unveiled the statue of their distinguished fellow-townsman, distinguished by his enterprise as a manufacturer and more distinguished by his enlightened regard and solicitude for the welfare of those employed by him. The occasion was one which, as might be expected, possessed great interest for a large portion of the people of Bradford. He hoped he might fairly consider himself as at least a neighbour, and as such he should have been glad to be present, even if the occasion had been of merely local importance. But he did not consider the noble example of Sir Titus Salt a matter which concerned Bradford only, or even Yorkshire. It was a matter both of national and general interest. We heard English people sometimes spoken of as if they were so immersed in matters of business and so engrossed in the pursuits of wealth as to be insensible in a great degree to claims of a higher and nobler kind. But although undoubtedly England was a most wealthy country—wealthy to an unprecedented degree, owing to the extraordinary development of trade, manufactures, and commercial industry—still it would be a great calumny on our national character to assert that our energies are solely directed, employed, and devoted in that direction. A vast amount of labour and thought has been bestowed on plans originating from benevolence and having for their object the lifting up and raising the moral and physical condition of the community. Very much has been done in this way, both by associated and private enterprise, but he believed it would be impossible to name any more remarkable instance of plans wisely and systematically devised, and energetically and successfully carried into execution, for the well-being, happiness, and advancement of the population than were to be found in what he might truly call the model town of Saltaire. (Cheers.) He need not say that in the dwellings at Saltaire every regard had been paid to health and comfort. In that town they found no dark and noisome alleys, and none of those arrangements which disgraced the civilisation of this country. The people of Saltaire had ample provision made in every way for their health, for their comfort, and for their well-being. They had large gardens and allotments of land; they had baths and washhouses, and they had a spacious park provided for them. Neither would he forget to mention the almshouses for the aged and the worn out, and the infirmary for the sick. The requirements of the mind, too, had received from Sir Titus Salt no less attention than the bodily wants. There was an excellent elementary school and a magnificent club and institute, the latter being partly for educational purposes and partly for recreation, as denoted by the title. He had no doubt that there were many other aspects in which might be found many other points of interest with regard to Saltaire. There were many other most noteworthy objects to which he had not referred, but those points to which he had referred seemed quite sufficient to prove that Sir Titus Salt deserved

honour. He would conclude by congratulating the people of Bradford on having shown in so marked a way their great appreciation of the services of Sir Titus Salt and on having taken the best means in their power of guarding against the possibility of these services being forgotten. (Cheers.)

His Grace handed to the Mayor (Mr. Rhodes) a document conveying the monument to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses.

The Mayor briefly acknowledged the acceptance of the gift on behalf of the corporation.

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., who was received with loud cheers, then addressed the assembly. He conveyed the apologies of Mr. Forster, M.P., for his absence. He then said that it might be asked why he, who was connected with London, was found present on that occasion. His reply was that the feeling of the subscribers to the monument was shared by thousands beyond that district, and he appeared to represent them. During the last forty years, in all those great conflicts through which great principles had been established, greater personal liberty secured, liberty of opinion extended, and comfort in our homes promoted—in all those movements, there was not a man in England who had taken a more earnest and a more continuous or a more liberal part than Sir Titus Salt. He was there to-day to thank Sir Titus for the stimulus to good work afforded by his noble example, and to express his thankfulness that there was not a home that was not happier for the continuous efforts made by men among whom Sir Titus always held a prominent position. There had never been a good object which he was not ready to assist, either by his personal services or by pecuniary help. Therefore he was entitled to the expression of their thanfulness, and there was a desire to assure him, even now while living, they were not unmindful of such service. (Applause.)

Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., Mr. John Crossley, M.P., and Mr. H. W. Ripley, M.P., afterwards spoke in high terms of the example set by Sir Titus Salt.

Miscellaneous.

Orphan Working School.—The summer election of this institution took place on Tuesday at the London Tavern, when some twenty new pupils were elected into the school. Particulars on the subject are given in our advertising columns.

Milner's Safe Company (Limited).—The object of this new company is to purchase the extensive concern of Messrs. T. Milner and Son, the well-known safe manufacturer, owing to the declining health of the head of the firm and the growing responsibility attached to a large and increasing trade. The capital of the company will be 150,000*l.* in 15,000 shares of 10*l.* each, which are now offered for subscription. The vendors are to take a large portion of the purchase money in shares and debentures, and the junior partner of the firm is to be the managing director of the new company. Detailed particulars relative to the profits and prospects of the concern are given in another column.

New Betting Act.—The new law on betting passed during the present session, which especially relates to "advertising," and which also extends its provisions to Scotland, came into operation on Friday. Persons are now liable to penalties of 30*l.*, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, who cause any advertisement to be published, or any letters, circulars, telegrams, &c., to be sent or exhibited giving information or advice with respect to bets or wagers in the United Kingdom or in Scotland. The Act also applies to those who may induce persons to apply to any house or other place for information or advice, or who may invite people to make or take any share in such bets or wagers.

The Agricultural Labourers.—Mr. Joseph Arch, president of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, Mr. Henry Taylor, the general secretary, and Mr. Vincent, the treasurer, on Thursday issued a joint address to the trade unionists of England and all friends of the agricultural labourers. They state the decision at which the executive committee arrived on Monday was the result of anxious and mature deliberation. The committee feel that the lock-out has entirely changed its character in consequence of the farmers persisting even at the harvest time, when there is most urgent and pressing need for the labourers' services on the land, in their refusal to give employment to union men. The executive council regard this as an absolute and permanent discharge of the men, of whom there are still about 1,000 on the books. These the committee feel bound to support until other employment can be found for them elsewhere, and with the view of promoting the immediate emigration of the greater number, the migration of others, and the future employment of the rest, the committee ask for pecuniary help.

Gleanings.

Six young ladies are announced to be studying for the bar in London.

Official statistics show that 7,250,000 gallons of wine were produced in South Australia last year.

The annual cost of funerals in London is estimated to be over 1,000,000*l.*

The examination of Coggia's Comet by Padre Secchi, by means of the spectroscope, proves that its rays consist mainly of light emitted by carbon, or an oxide of carbon.

A junior asked a young lady the following conundrum: "If small girls are waifs, are large ones wafers?" "Certainly," she replied. "At any rate, the boys are in the habit of applying them to their lips in sealing their vows."

A large specimen of the torpedo electric ray was safely lodged in one of the tanks of the Brighton Aquarium on Wednesday morning. It is one of the largest of this rare fish that have ever been exhibited.

A Scotchman went to a lawyer once for advice, and detailed the circumstances of the case. "Have you told me the facts precisely as they occurred?" asked the lawyer. "Oh, aye, sir!" replied he, "I thought it best to tell ye the plain truth. Ye can put the lies into it yourself."

The expenses of maintaining London are at the rate of about 2*l.* per head of the population, while those of New York are 2*l.* 10*s.* per head. The rate of debt per head of population in New York is 21*l.*, while that of London is under 6*l.* This entails very heavy taxes in New York, with consequent high rates for house rent, taxes, &c.

A Cure for Dyspepsia.—A gentleman saw an advertisement that a recipe for the cure of dyspepsia might be had by sending two postage stamps to the advertiser, and the answer was, "Dig in your garden, and let whisky alone."—*Garden.*

Helmets for the Heat.—Hot weather is the mother of invention. "It is significant of the intensity of the heat during the past week or two," says a London correspondent, "that a sight is presented in the streets which England never witnessed before. It is that of a costermonger's barrow heaped with linen helmets—like those worn by our soldiers in India, and familiar to us in the portraits of Mr. Stanley in his African costume—selling at a penny or so apiece. Of course they are very thin and coarse, but cool and adapted for warding off the effects of the sun's rays. That must have been an ingenious individual who hit upon this expedient for turning an honest penny. So far as I have observed the sale among boys is large."

Familiar Quotations.—It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good. Originally written—It's an ill wind that turns none to good.—Thomas Tusser. Look before you leap. Originally.—Look ere thou leap.—Thomas Tusser. And—Look before you ere you leap.—Butler, "Hudibras," canto 2. Count the chickens ere they're hatched.—"Hudibras," canto 3. Necessity, the tyrant's plea.—Milton. Peace hath her victories, &c.—Milton. The old man eloquent.—Milton, "Tenth Sonnet." On the light fantastic toe."—Milton, "L'Allegro." The devil may cite Scripture for his purpose.—Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice.* Assume a virtue, though you have it not.—*Hamlet.* Brevity is the soul of wit.—*Hamlet.* The sere, the yellow leaf.—*Macbeth.* Make assurance doubly sure.—*Macbeth.* Thereby hangs a tale.—*As You Like It.* Good wine needs no bush.—*As You Like It.*

Rough Justice in Alabama.—In the State of Alabama there obtains a rough-and-ready way of adjusting differences, which, while saving the judicial authorities an endless amount of trouble, appears to be singularly satisfactory to all parties concerned. It appears that Lam Barney, a negro, in the employ of a Mr. John Buchanan, thought fit, for reasons best known to himself, to dispose of a wagon and team, with which he had been entrusted by his master. His account—which was to the effect that he had lost the oxen and vehicle—not proving satisfactory, he was promptly arrested, and meanwhile the missing property was discovered and identified. Hereupon Lam felt that the time for an expression of penitential sorrow had arrived, and, seeking an interview with Mr. Buchanan, he begged that gentleman not to prosecute but to give him two hundred lashes instead. The request was complied with on the understanding that Lam should find another negro who would be willing to inflict the punishment; and, this preliminary being achieved, we are told by the *Columbus Enquirer* that "the darky, with a cart trace, commenced his work in earnest, making every blow tell." The result appears to have been very satisfactory, for so stout was the strap, and so vigorous the onslaught, that the purloining negro was an altered man before a quarter of the tale had been inflicted, and, being forgiven the remainder, he resolved to sin no more. —*Telegraph.*

An American Hailstorm.—Something like a hailstorm seems to have visited Bergen county, New Jersey, United States, on the 4th of July. While the inhabitants of the village of Westwood were celebrating the "nation's birthday," a sudden darkness came over the scene of festivity, and the village was wrapped in a mysterious gloom. Before the holiday-makers had time to disperse down came the hailstorm on their heads. Hailstones two inches and a-half in diameter and as hard and heavy as cobble stones rattled down in a furious shower from the sky. Hens and chickens were killed in large numbers, and the bodies of cows and horses, stunned by the descending volley, lay prostrate in every direction. One young lady, by name Miss Bogart, was frightfully lacerated on the wrist and arm by one of the hailstones, and was conveyed home insensible with great difficulty by her friends and relatives. A large building in the village was almost demolished, every pane of glass was broken, and the hailstones broke through the roof as though they had been cannon-balls. The storm covered an area of about twenty-five miles, leaving a desolation like that of a battle-field. Every tree was stripped of its fruit, grain fields of rye and corn were destroyed, and all hopes of hay this season utterly extinguished. The shower continued thirty minutes, and in this short time effected damage to the extent of many thousand dollars. The hailstones on an average were the size of turkey's eggs, and of every conceivable shape, with sharp corners and edges which cut like knives. To add to the confusion the thunder and lightning were incessant, and the screaming of men, women, and children, added to the bellowing and shrieks of affrighted cattle, made the scene truly awful.

Transfusion.—The transfusion of blood is a medical experiment which should only be tried under the best advice, and even then sometimes produces distressing results. A man named Simpson was, according to one of the American papers, the other day nearly dead from consumption, when Dr. Hopkins, who was attending him, decided to try the effect of a transfusion of blood. As none of Simpson's friends or neighbours were willing to shed their blood for Simpson's sake, Dr. Hopkins had no alternative but to use Simpson's goat for the purpose, and accordingly, opening the patient's arm, injected about two quarts of the goat's blood into the sufferer's system. Simpson began immediately to revive; but his revival was marked by the most disagreeable symptoms. No sooner had his strength returned than he jumped out of bed, and, twitching his head about after the fashion of a goat, made a savage attempt to butt the doctor. Dr. Hopkins, after Simpson's head had been plunged against his stomach three or or four times with the force of a battering-ram, took refuge in an adjoining room, whereupon Simpson banged his head against the door with such violence that he would have soon smashed the panels but that his attention was diverted from the doctor by his mother-in-law, who at this moment entered the room. One well-directed blow from Simpson's head floored the unfortunate old lady, and then, as she lay screaming for help, Simpson frolicked round her, making efforts to nibble the green flowers which formed the pattern of the carpet. At last he was securely tied down, but alarmed the whole neighbourhood by his frightful "ba'aa." Distressed by Simpson's condition and the reproaches of Mrs. Simpson, Dr. Hopkins determined to undo the evil if possible, and, by heavily bribing an Irishman who was Simpson's servant, procured fresh blood from the faithful domestic and injected Simpson a second time. Simpson is now quite well, but shocks his old Republican friends by displaying an irresistible tendency to vote the Democratic ticket, and speaks with a strong brogue. He has only once butted since the last "transfusion." On going into church a few Sundays ago one of the remaining corpuscles of the goat's blood got into his brain, and he butted the sexton half-way up the aisle, recovering himself, however, in time to apologise just as the indignant sexton was about to floor him with a hymn-book.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Sea Serpent.—Everybody will be interested, if not glad, to hear that the sea serpent has not only been seen, but actually killed, in the Republican River, near Scandia, in Kansas, United States. Full particulars of the death of this formidable creature are given in a letter from a correspondent of the *Atchison Champion*, written from Belleville, Kansas. The serpent, it seems, was first seen by the toll-keeper on a bridge floating like "a huge black log" on the water. Its head, when lifted above the surface, disclosed a glittering row of teeth that sent a thrill through the nerves of a large crowd on the bridge, which assembled on hearing of the unusual spectacle. Both banks of the river were speedily thronged by an excited multitude armed with guns, clubs, and stones, bent on the destruction of the monster. Several shots were fired at him, some of which evidently hit him and made him excessively irritable in temper, for he began to lash the water furiously with his enormous tail, and to emit from his throat as he reared his head a prolonged hiss of fury resembling the sound of a steam-whistle. The serpent would probably have escaped but for the happy thought of a Mr. A. P. Smith, who arrived hastily on the scene with a fire extinguisher primed with sulphuric acid and other chemicals. This machine was aimed at the open jaws of the monster by Mr. Burchfield (Mr. Smith's assistant), and a tremendous dose of the mixture was discharged "squarely" into his throat. The effect was instantaneous. The serpent bounded from the water, and, after performing "a double flying trapeze" in the air, plunged madly to the bottom of the river. He performed this feat several times, and, finally making "a straight shoot up stream," disappeared from the sight of the awe-stricken beholders. It was thought that the creature had taken its departure for ever, but a few days later its carcase came slowly floating down stream, and was dragged out upon the shore, where it became an object of curiosity to thousands. It was perforated by nineteen duck shots, but there is no doubt that the cause of its death was the dose from the fire extinguisher. The serpent measures 26ft. 3in. from nose to tail. Its greatest circumference is 21in.; its head is 3ft. long, and its jaws have a double row of fangs—thirty-six in all. Its body, which is of a dirty brown colour, is covered with scales, and its tail flattened out like that of a beaver. Such was the sad end of an old and respected friend, who will be much missed when Parliament has been prorogued.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

BIRTHS.

BAKER.—July 26, at 52, Richmond-street, Alexandra-road, Manchester, the wife of the Rev. Edwin Baker, of a daughter.

HOOKE.—July 27, at London-road, Chelmsford, the wife of the Rev. Theodore Hooke, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DIGBY—LITTLE.—June 17, at the Baptist Chapel, Pettah, by the Rev C. Carter, Baptist missionary, Wm. Digby, of the "Ceylon Observer," Col mbo, to Ellen, only daughter of John Little, Wisbech, Cambs., England.

FAULKNER—TILLEY.—July 25, at the Congregational Church, Hersham, by the Rev. A. E. Lord, Henry Faulkner and Louisa Tilley, both of Hersham.

LEES—BUCKLEY.—July 30, at Heaton Mersey Chapel, Charles Edward, son of E. Lees, Esq., of Werneth Park, Oldham, to Sarah Anne, daughter of the late J. Buckley, Esq., West Bank, Heaton Mersey.

HILTON—SMITH.—July 30, at Ebenezer Chapel, Barnsley, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. F. Newsam, John Heaps Hilton, of Birmingham, to Mary, only daughter of the Rev. Samuel Smith, of Barnsley.

BURN—HARVEY.—August 1, at St. Paul's Chapel, Hawley-road, N.W., by the Rev. Edward White, Henry Burn, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Samuel Harvey, of Constantinople.

CELLIER—THULLIER.—August 3, at Pendleton Congregational Church, Manchester, by the Rev. R. W. McAll, of Paris, Mr. Louis Lucien Cellier, of Pendleton, to Miss Mathilde Thullier, of Paris.

DEATH.

OHRLY.—July 23, at Downside, Ventnor, Henry Gerard Ohrly, in his 73rd year.

FUNERAL REFORM.

The LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY conducts Funerals with simplicity, and with great economy. Prospectus free.—Chief Office, 2, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, July 29, 1874.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued	£36,700,590	Government Debt.	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	21,700,590
		Silver Bullion	—
	£36,700,590		£36,700,590

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietor's Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities, (inc. dead weight annuity)	£13,627,072
Rest	3,406,747		
Public Deposits	3,320,647		
Other Deposits	19,307,919	Other Securities	16,553,958
Seven Day and other Bills	366,000	Notes	9,995,565
		Gold & Silver Coin	777,728
	£40,954,313		£40,954,313

July 30, 1874. F. May, Chief Cashier.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—"Civil Service Gazette." Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston-road, London.

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in "Cassell's Household Guide."

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES are exceedingly useful household commodities. The process is simple, and result satisfactory, as applied to woollen and silk articles. Shetland shawls or clouds that have become yellow are good subjects for young beginners in the art of dyeing. A basin of water only required; time, five minutes! Judson's Dyes, 6d. per bottle, eighteen colours, of all Chemists and Stationers.

VALETUDO VISQUE LIBERIS.—"A preparation known as Dr. Ridge's Patent (cooked) Food is excellent for infants and invalids. It will be found a very useful preparation for making custards, puddings, and similar preparations for the nursery and sick room."—Extract from "Cassell's Household Guide." Supplied by most chemists and grocers in 1s. packets and 2s. 6d. tins.—Dr. Ridge and Co., Royal Food Mills, Kingsland, N.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.—Persons suffering from derangement of the liver, stomach, or organs of digestion should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known which acts on these distressing complaints with such certain success. Its peculiar properties strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, and rouse the sluggish liver. In bowel complaints it is invaluable, as it removes every primary derangement, thereby restoring the patient to the soundest health and strength. These preparations should be used at all times and in all climates by persons affected by biliousness, nausea, or disordered liver; for flatulency and heartburn they are specifics. Indeed no ailment of the digestive organs can long resist their purifying and corrective powers.

AS IT *OUGHT* TO BE.

"I visited" *writes* Dr. HASSALL, "*Messrs. Horniman's* Warehouse, and took samples of Tea ready for consignment to their AGENTS, & on analysis I found them PURE, & of *superior quality*."

"At the Docks, I took samples of *Horniman's Teas*, which I analyzed, & found PURE; the quality being equally satisfactory."

"I purchased *Packets* from '*Agents for Horniman's Tea*,' the contents I find correspond in PURITY and *excellence of quality*, with the tea I obtained from their stock at the Docks."

8,248 Agents—*Chemists, Confectioners, &c.*

Markets.

Monday, August 3, being kept as a general holiday, there was no market held on Mark-lane.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr. s.	s.
WHEAT—		
Essex and Kent, White fine	—	to 65
"	—	57
red fine	—	58
"	—	52
Foreign red	54	56
" white	60	63
BARLEY—		
Grinding	34	37
Chevalier	—	—
Distilling	40	45
Foreign	40	44
MALT—		
Pale, new	76	81
Chevalier	—	—
Brown	56	61
BEANS—		
Ticks	43	44
Harrow	46	50
Pigeon	50	56
Egyptian	44	45

	Per Qr. s.	s.
PEAS—		
Grey	42	to 44
Maple	44	47
White, boilers	42	47
Foreign	44	45
RYE—	42	44
OATS—		
English feed	26	33
" potato	—	—
Scotch feed	—	—
" potato	—	—
Irish Black	26	29
" White	25	30
Foreign feed	27	29
FLOUR—		
Town made	47	54
Best country households	43	46
Norfolk and Suffolk	38	41

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Aug. 3.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week consisted of 11,686 head. In the corresponding week last year we received 12,879; in 1872, 13,159; in 1871, 21,293; in 1870, 9,884; and in 1869, 11,146 head. The cattle trade has been steady to-day. The receipts from our own grazing districts have been on a fair average scale, in moderate condition. For prime qualities the demand has been rather active, at 6s. per 8lbs. Other descriptions have been quiet. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 840; from Norfolk, 30; and from Scotland, 15 head. The foreign side of the market has been moderately supplied with beasts, for which there has been a fair demand at late rates. There have been 1,200 Tonning, 200 Spanish, 50 Gothenburg, and 286 Dutch. The receipts of sheep have been on a fair average scale. A steady demand has prevailed, and late prices have been taken, the best Downs and half-breds making 5s. to 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. Lambs have been quietly dealt in at 5s. to 6s. 2d. per 8lbs. Calves have been in fair request at late rates. Pigs unaltered.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	4	0	to 4	6	Pr. coarse wooled	4	10	5	0
Second quality	4	8	5	0	Prime Southdown	5	0	5	4
Prime large oxen	5	6	5	8	Lge. coarse calves	3	10	4	4
Prime Scots	5	10	6	2	Prime small	4	10	5	2
Coarse inf. sheep	4	4	4	6	Large hogs	3	8	4	0
Second quality	4	6	4	8	Neat sm. porkers	4	4	4	8

Lambs, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.

PROVISIONS, Saturday, Aug. 1.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 362 firkins butter and 2,480 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 27,432 packages butter and 2,880 bales bacon. In foreign butter we have an advance in prices 6s. per cwt., with moderate supplies and a good demand. In Irish there is more doing; and in Corks also in fine Clonmels some sold at 130s. f.o.b., and Limericks at 125s. to 128s. f.o.b. The bacon market rules steady, without change in price of best Waterford, but Limerick advanced 2s. per cwt., and Hamburgh 1s. American singed sides advanced 2s. per cwt. Lard has sold more freely, the very moderate price commanding attention.

COVENT GARDEN, Thursday, July 30.—The continuance of fine sunny weather contributes largely to the regularity of the supplies, especially in bush fruits, but vegetables have suffered considerably for want of rain. Strawberries are nearly over.

POTATOES, Borough and Spitalfields, Saturday, Aug. 1—The supplies of English potatoes offering are on a fair average scale, but very few foreign potatoes are offering. A steady tone pervades the trade. Shaws, 4s. to 5s. per cwt.; Regents, 5s. to 7s. per cwt.; Kidneys, 6s. to 8s. per cwt.

SEED, Friday, July 31.—Cloverseed met little inquiry, but white samples were held for enhanced rates. New trifolium, as well English as foreign, was again dearer, with a good demand. Samples of good yearling were also dearer, and in fair demand. New trefoil supported former rates, but was not in active request. White mustardseed was in steady request, at quite as high rates. No good brown offering. New winter tares were in limitee supply and pointing up in value from the short crop. Good old samples were also dearer. The best new English rapeseed realised as much money, with a moderate sale.

WOOL, Saturday, Aug. 1.—The English wool market has been firmer in tone, but the business doing has not been extensive, although rather more animation has undoubtedly prevailed.

OIL, Saturday, Aug. 1.—Linseed oil has been steady at about late rates. Rape has been quiet, on former terms. For other oils the market has been inactive.

WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The nineteenth annual meeting of this company was held on July 30 last, at the chief office, 37, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., at twelve o'clock at noon, Thomas H. Harris, Esq., chairman of the company, presiding, and the board-room being well filled with shareholders.

The report, as read by the SECRETARY, Alfred T. Bowser, Esq., stated that the account was made up to April 30 last; that during the year 789 proposals for 188,000*l.* had been received; 29 of these had been declined by the board, and 74 had been accepted only on special terms, having regard to the state of health or constitution of the proposers. The number of policies issued was 597, assuring in the total 132,235*l.* The revenue of the company, from premium and interest, had increased from 30,260*l.* in the previous year to 32,465*l.* in the year under review; but, notwithstanding the increase of business, the expenses were slightly reduced. Claims by death had arisen under 69 policies, and three others from the assurers having attained the age at which the sums assured became payable to themselves, total claims being 13,987*l.*, or 3*l.* less than last year's. The funds of the company have increased from 52,765*l.* to 63,790*l.*, with the uncalled capital making a total increase from 110,487*l.* to 122,060*l.*, which (besides the annual revenue of 32,465*l.*) is available to meet the claims which may arise; and offering an undeniable security to assurers.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that to him the figures just given were satisfactory. They had made no parade, tried no doubtful experiments, not been anxious for business of any sort at any price; and yet they submitted a report which pointed to the undoubted safety so desirable in an assurance company. He noted with satisfaction that while the business was larger the claims were less than last year—13,987*l.* against 13,990*l.*; and that claims admitted, but not yet due, were nearly 50 per cent. less, or 1,517*l.* against 2,860*l.* The proposals received in the year were 789 for 188,000*l.*; incomplete at the close of year 192 for 55,765*l.*; (many of which had been since completed) but "declined" twenty-nine for 10,050*l.* He laid special emphasis on the latter. Had they been made a year or two earlier, probably they would have been accepted. Declined lives formed a warning to thousands who "intended to assure, but not now"; and gave point to the counsel—"Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day." It was pleasant to report an increase in assurance income of 2,000*l.* per annum; double and treble that amount would be more pleasant. Such increase was not only possible, but certain, if every agent, policy-holder, and shareholder, would this year do his duty and introduce one new assurer. The yearly statement of accounts had undergone a careful scrutiny. Their auditors would not allow their office to be a sinecure. The work they did was of high importance; and he was glad to bear his testimony to the carefulness and conscientiousness with which they did it. This year they completed a sixth triennial period. At its close, they would have to undergo a rigid actuarial examination. They awaited its result with confidence. The business thus far done since 30th April last was full of promise, viz.—157 policies for 29,460*l.*, and compared favourably with the same period of last year, when 120 policies for 26,040*l.* were issued. The motion was seconded by S. B. MEREDITH, Esq., and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. S. H. ANTHONY, seconded by Mr. COOKE BAINES, the retiring directors, Messrs. Stillwell, Crellin, and Meredith, were unanimously re-elected. E. S. STILLWELL, Esq., returned thanks, assuring the meeting that as they had tried to be faithful in the past, so would they in the future.

The usual vote of thanks and fees to directors was most heartily given on the motion of Mr. STACY, seconded by Mr. KING; and the re-election of the auditors, Messrs. Anthony and Carter, together with usual vote as fees, carried, on the motion of the Rev. DAWSON BURNS, seconded by J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Esq.

JOHN COOK, Esq., proposed, and J. EBENEZER SAUNDERS, Esq., seconded, that the thanks of the meeting should be presented to the manager, medical officers, actuary, staff, superintendent of agents, district superintendent and agents for their services; and the motion having been carried with many audible expressions of assent, the manager and the general superintendent of agents acknowledged the vote.

The MANAGER, in returning thanks on behalf of himself and the staff, said that he thought he might honestly take to himself some part of the commendation given by Mr. Saunders as to the interest he took in promoting life assurance. He had been looking at the claims on the company during the past three years, and he found that in that time no less than forty-three had arisen under policies of less than three years' standing. It might be thought that the directors had been careless about accepting lives; but that was not the case. Everyone went under a careful medical examination. And, in fact, by the tables of mortality the expected number would have been 52, instead of the actual 43. This was an argument in favour of life assurance; for of these persons only 2 had died of accident, but the rest of fever, inflammation of the brain or lungs, and bronchitis, diseases which attack the healthiest and strongest. Then he had looked at the claims—those arising in connection with the oldest policies in the office, those that had been 16, 17, or 18 years in force—and he found the average age of the persons assured under them to be 66, which was a good average, and although paid so long the bonuses of the company made the assurance still a good investment. Thus, one policy for 500*l.*, on which premiums of about 200*l.* had been paid, was now, by the bonus, increased to 578*l.* 15s.

A vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding concluded the meeting.

Advertisements.

WANTED, immediately, in North Wales, as a non-resident private TUTOR, a gentlemanly YOUNG MAN, to instruct three young Boys in English and elementary Latin. A knowledge of Drawing desirable. Testimonials required as to character and ability to teach.—Address, with full particulars and salary required, J. R., "Nonconformist" Office.

BRITISH EQUITABLE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES:—4, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

1. The new business of the nineteenth year consists of 2,307 policies, assuring £406,630, and yielding a new Annual Premium Revenue of £12,236.

2. The business remaining in force at the end of the year after deducting all lapsed policies from death, surrender, of other cause of termination, consists of 10,111 policies, assuring £3,306,338, and yielding an Annual Premium Revenue of £104,996.

3. The payments on all terminated policies during the year have been as follows:—

192 Death Claims and Bonuses	£33,111
26 Matured Policies and Bonuses	29,987
218 Policy Claims and Bonuses	£36,098
Surrendered Policies	£2,062

4. The payments made by the Company on all terminated policies during nineteen years have been £255,924 on 1384 death and matured policy claims and bonuses.

5. The Accumulated Fund has increased from £311,115 to £355,202, £44,087 having been laid by in the nineteenth year.

6. The Accumulated Fund is invested in Government Securities, Freehold Ground Rents, Corporation Bonds of the City of London, Mortgages, &c., and is equal in amount to upwards of one-half of the gross premiums received on all policies in force on the Company's books.

7. The Investments and Re-investments of the year have been in—

Government Funds	£27,481
Ground Rents	27,883
Mortgages, &c.	17,837
	£73,208

The average rate of interest thereon being £4 16s. 2d. per cent.

8. The Auditors have carefully examined the accounts and securities of the Company, and have expressed their approbation of the manner in which the accounts are kept, and the general results of the audit.

9. The steady progress of the Company should encourage the Policy-holders to continue their efforts, which have mainly placed the Company in its present satisfactory position.

May, 1874.

MONEY, TIME, AND LIFE are lost in the event of ACCIDENTAL INJURY OR DEATH.
Provide against these losses by a Policy of the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY
Against ACCIDENTS of ALL KINDS.
The oldest and largest Accidental Assurance Company.
Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., Chairman.
PAID-UP CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £140,000.
ANNUAL INCOME, £160,000.
£810,000 HAVE BEEN PAID AS COMPENSATION.
Bonus allowed to Insurers of Five Years' Standing.
Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or
64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

MONEY LENT (from £5), on easy terms, without sureties. Send stamped directed envelope to Mr. Shortt, 171, Holloway-road, London, N., for full particulars. Established (QUITE PRIVATE) 27 years.

THE ANNUAL RECEIPTS of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY EXCEED THREE MILLIONS.

FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS ready to be advanced by the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY on Freehold and Leasehold Securities at
FIVE and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
Repayable by Easy Instalments.

HOW to PURCHASE a HOUSE for TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH,
with immediate possession and no rent to pay.
Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29 and 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery lane.

HOW to PURCHASE a PLOT of LAND for FIVE SHILLINGS per MONTH,
with immediate possession,
Either for Building or Gardening Purposes.
Apply at the Office of the
BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY,
29 and 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

BIRKBECK BANK. Established 1851.
29 and 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
Deposits received at 4 per cent. interest.
Current accounts opened similar to Joint-Stock Banks, but without any stipulation as to amount of balance to be kept by the customer.
Cheque books supplied.
Purchases and Sales effected of English, Foreign, and Colonial Bonds, and advances made thereon.
Office hours, Ten till Four; on Mondays, from Ten till Nine; and on Saturdays, from Ten till Two o'clock.
A Pamphlet, containing full particulars, may be obtained gratis.
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

MILNER'S SAFE COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 and 1867.

Capital £150,000, in 15,000 Shares of £10 each, of which 10,500 are now offered for subscription.

Payable as follows:—
£1 per share on application,
2 „ on allotment,
2 „ on the 1st day of December, 1874,
2 „ on the 1st day of March, 1875,
And the remaining £3 on the 1st day of June, 1875.
Dividends will accrue from the dates of payment
With power to issue Debentures to the amount of £70,000.

DIRECTORS.
C. T. Ritchie, Esq., M.P.
W. T. Charley, Esq., M.P.
H. B. Loch, Esq., C.B.
W. Clay, Esq. (Clay, Inman, and Co.), Liverpool.
D. R. Ratcliff, Esq., Liverpool, Managing Director.

BANKERS.
North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool, and their Branches; and their Agents—
The London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, and Branches.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Paddison and Son, 57, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

BROKERS.
Messrs. Lindow and King, 5, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. Sully and Girdlestone, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.

SECRETARY (PRO TEM).
S. H. M'Mullen, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES
(until Milner's Buildings, Finsbury, are completed),
70, Cornhill.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to take over the important business of Messrs. THOMAS MILNER and SON, Holdfast, Fire-resisting Safe Manufacturers, Phœnix Safe Works, Liverpool, Manchester, London, &c.

The present change in the constitution of the business is necessitated by the declining health of the head of the firm, and the growing responsibility attached to a large and increasing trade.

The business of Messrs. Thomas Milner and Son has been successfully carried on for nearly a century by the late Mr. Thomas Milner, and by the present senior partner, Mr. William Milner, and by Mr. D. R. Ratcliff. Milner's Safes have an established reputation throughout the commercial world, and the frequent tests to which they have been publicly subjected, together with the hundreds of destructive fires in which their Safes have proved their efficiency, render further comment unnecessary as to their character and repute.

The undertaking is in a flourishing condition, and will be taken over as a going concern in full and profitable work, as from 1st June last.

Mr. D. R. Ratcliff, the junior partner of the firm, who has had the active management of the business for the last ten years, will be Managing Director, so that the Company will retain the benefit of his practical experience.

Messrs. Thomas Milner and Son transfer to the Company all their interest and property in the extensive Freehold Works and Buildings known as "The Phœnix Safe Works," Liverpool, together with the large plant and stock-in-trade appertaining thereto; a large Freehold Building, situate in Finsbury-place, London, and Leasehold Premises in Moorgate-street, London, Market-street, Manchester, and Lord-street, Liverpool, together with the good-will, patents, trade marks, and all interests in existing contracts, which are of large extent, and of a highly remunerative character.

The Freehold Works known as "The Phœnix Safe Works," Smithdown-road, the Freehold Houses in Aigburth-street, and the Leasehold Premises in Lord-street, Liverpool, have been valued by Messrs. Thos. Wainwright and Son, of Liverpool; the Freehold Premises in Finsbury, London, have been valued by J. Whichcord, Esq.; and the Leasehold Premises, Market-street, Manchester, have been valued by Messrs. Thomas Acton and Sons, the aggregate valuations amounting to the sum of £47,817 10s.

The fixed and loose plant, machinery, tools, materials, finished and unfinished goods at the Works, have been valued by James Kennedy, Esq., of Liverpool, in the sum of £57,634 17s. 8d.

The Stocks in the hands of the various Agents are to be taken over at cost price.

The sum to be paid for patents, goodwill, trade marks, and profit on existing contracts, &c., is £50,000.

The Books have been carefully investigated by Messrs. Sully and Girdlestone, of Gresham House, London, who report that the amount which will be available for dividends, based on the profits, as shown by the trading account to 31st December last, will be upwards of £21,000, per annum.

The only contract affecting the Company is one dated the 29th day of July, 1874, and made between William Milner and Daniel Rowlinson Ratcliff, carrying on business under the firm of "Thomas Milner and Son," of the one part, and John Macdonald, as Trustee for the Company, of the other part.

The purchase-money is £155,452 7s. 8d., in addition to £30,236 10s. 6d., the cost price of the Stocks in the hands of Agents. The Vendors will take in part payment of the purchase-money £35,000 in the fully paid-up Shares of the Company, and £60,000 in Debentures at 6 per cent., redeemable over a period of 30 years, from 1st day of June, 1879.

Copies of the contract and valuations can be seen at the Offices of the Company, and of the Solicitors.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained of the Bankers, Brokers, or Secretary of the Company.

London, July 31, 1874.

Capital £150,000, in 15,000 Shares of £10 each.
MILNER'S SAFE COMPANY (Limited).
Issue of 10,500 Shares of £10 each.
With Power to Issue Debentures to the amount of £70,000.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

***—If more convenient, this Form may be sent by Post to the Bankers with a Crossed Cheque or Post-office Order made payable to them, in which case the Bankers will return the receipt to the Applicant.

To the Directors of Milner's Safe Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—
Having paid to your credit at your Bankers the sum of Pounds, being £1 per Share on application for Shares of £10 each in Milner's Safe Company (Limited), I hereby agree to accept such Shares or any less number that you may allot to me, on the conditions stated in the Prospectus, dated the 31st day of July, 1874, and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

Name in full.....
Address .....
Profession (if any) .....
Date .....1874.
Signature .....

TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS ready to be advanced on application, in sums of £100 and upwards, by the PLANET PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY, upon Mortgage of House Property situate in any part of the United Kingdom.

Monthly repayments, including principal and interest, for each £100 advanced (less a small premium):

14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	8 years.	6 years.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 17 0	0 19 2	1 1 10	1 6 2	1 13 2

Redemption at any time by payment of balance of principal due.

Established by Act of Parliament 26 years.
EDMUND W. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
Offices—7, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

MR. COOKE BAINES, SURVEYOR and VALUER, PREPARES and NEGOTIATES COMPENSATION CLAIMS for Property Compulsorily taken for Railways and other Improvements, and also Values property for every purpose.—26, Finsbury-place, Moorgate-street, E.C.

AN ASSISTANT MASTER, in the Junior Department in a School for Young Gentlemen, REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER. Good English and Elementary French and Latin. Nonconformist preferred. Character essential.—Personal application, if possible, to the Rev. H. J. Chancellor, Westwood Park House, Forest Hill, S.E.

TO TENANT FARMERS and OTHERS proposing to EMIGRATE to NORTH AMERICA.

For full information relating to IOWA and NEBRASKA, and to the very desirable Lands now to be purchased in those fine Agricultural States on favourable terms, apply in person, or by letter, at the Offices of the BURLINGTON and MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
16, South Castle-street, Liverpool;
13, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.
HAMILTON A. HILL, European Agent.

SWEDENBORG'S TRUE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

The Swedenborg Society hereby OFFERS GRATUITOUSLY a COPY of the above important work to CLERGYMEN of the CHURCH of ENGLAND and Ministers of every denomination giving their names and addresses to Mr. J. Speirs, Agent, at the Society's House, 36, Bloomsbury-street, W.C., or, if by post, on receipt of Tenpence in stamps for its transmission.

SEWING MACHINES of Every Description.
From £2 15s. to £25.

THE REGENT, £2 15s.
Simple—Silent—Rapid—Durable.
Nine samples of Work and Prospectus post free.

It is absurdly claimed for almost every Machine, of whatever description (chain, lock, or knotted stitch), that it is superior to all others, for all kinds of work.

SMITH and CO., having no interest in selling any particular machine, are enabled to recommend IMPARTIALLY the one best suited for the work required to be done, and offer this GUARANTEE to their customers:—Any machine sold by them may be EXCHANGED after one month's trial, for any other kind, without charge for use.

SMITH and CO., 30, EDGWARE ROAD
(Corner of Seymour-street)
AND 4, CHARLES STREET, SOHO, LONDON.

REMOVING or WAREHOUSING FURNITURE, &c., application should be made to the BEDFORD PANTECHNICON COMPANY (Limited) for their Prospectus. Removals effected by large railway vans. Estimates free. Advances made if required.—Address, Manager, 194, Tottenham-court-road, W.C.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Important Experimental Lecture, FIRE and SMOKE, by Professor Gardner, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 and 7.30.—COMETS, by Mr. J. L. King, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3 and 7.35.—RUN DOWN the THAMES, with Sir Sterndale Bennett's Music of the "MAY QUEEN," Mr. J. L. King, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2 and 8.30.—The BABES in the WOOD (with a beautiful Spirit Scene) by Mr. Seymour Smith, daily at 4.15 and 9.15. NOTE.—On Monday Evening, August 10th, a New Musical ECCENTRICITY, written by Dr. Croft, entitled, ZITELLA! an Old Friend in a New Dress; or, the Sisters! the Supper!! and the Shoe!!! Stalls may now be taken. Open 12 and 7. Admission 1s.

HEAD, FACE, and BODY.—Skin eruptions are incident to childhood, and children of all ages are subject to them. The daily use of the COAL TAR SOAP (WRIGHT'S SAPO-CARBONIS DETERGENS) from its sanitary action on the skin, which it purifies and disinfects, is a certain remedy. Mothers availing themselves of it will save their children much suffering and consequent ill health. Recommended by the "Lancet," the "Medical Journal," and "Medical Times" By all chemists, perfumers, and first-class grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s.—W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London.

CAUTION.—The Public should note that this is the only Coal Tar Soap—the only Toilet Soap—that is recommended by the medical profession.

HARMONIUMS, by GILBERT L. BAUKR. Improved ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, suitable for CHURCH AND CHAPEL SERVICES, Concert Rooms, Private Families, &c., &c. Price Lists on application, at the Cumberland Works, 49, Tottenham-street, London, W.

THOMAS BRADFORD and CO., WASHING, WRINGING, and MANGLING MACHINE MAKERS. LAUNDRY ENGINEERS, and DOMESTIC MACHINISTS, have REMOVED from 63, Fleet-street, E.C., to their extensively-enlarged premises—
Nos. 140, 142, and 143, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.
Wholesale and Works Department, Nos. 3 and 4, Bloomsbury Market (adjoining premises).
Branch Works for all kinds of Laundry Engineering and Repairs (also contiguous premises.)
SHOW ROOMS AND RETAIL DEPARTMENT—
Nos. 140, 142, and 143, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.
(the end nearest Oxford-street).
Manchester Offices:—
Cathedral Steps and Peel Park Works.
Catalogues free by post.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED—NORWICH (1871) AND MOSCOW (1872) EXHIBITIONS.
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT—DUBLIN, 1872.

THE EASTERN COUNTIES SCHOOL DESK is the best manufactured for the purposes of a desk, table, or backed seat, facing either way; strong, portable, convenient, and perfectly rigid. Prospectus free.
COLMAN and GLENDENNING,
St. Stephen's Works, Norwich, and 23, Warwick-lane, London, E.C.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.—Our Chimney-tops never fail to cure. We fix them "No Cure, No Pay," or send them to all parts on trial and approval.
WILSON and CO., 20, Seymour-street, N.W.

LAVENDER SKIN SOAP.

(REGISTERED.)

In addition to its natural fragrance and delicacy of perfume, effectually prevents the bite of insects. Produces a refreshing coolness and softening of the skin, also a cheerfulfulness not produced by any other toilet soap. Specially suited for the seaside and warm climates.

In tablets 4d. and 6d. each; also boxes, 1s. and 1s. 6d each, containing three tablets.

See name on each tablet.

WHITMORE AND CRADDOCK,
16, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, LONDON;
Also to be had of most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT THE BLOOD PURIFIER.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the great purifier of the blood, it effects the most salutary changes in disease; cures scrofula, scorbutic disorders, chronic sore eyes, rheumatism, piles, liver complaints, erysipelas, all blotches and eruptions of the skin, it removes every impurity of the blood, and all humours and morbid collections of the body, in short, it acts like a charm. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 0d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 1 .s. 0d. Pills and Ointment, each in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by post for 15, 36, and 60 stamps, Sold by all Druggists. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet-street, London. Get the red and blue wrapper with the old Dr.'s head in the centre.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.
And Retail of all Chemists throughout the Kingdom, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS.

DINNEFORD AND CO.,
172, New Bond-street, London, and of all Chemists.

USE
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

For more than 20 years it has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for cleaning Plate.

Sold by Chemists and Ironmongers, &c., in Boxes, 1s. 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, and by the Inventor, J. GODDARD Chemist, Leicester.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

For upwards of half a century these Pills have been esteemed as most effectual both for the prevention and cure of disease. From their timely use rendering the doctor unnecessary, they are universally known as
THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.
To be had of all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

PURE VEGETABLE CHARCOAL the NEW CURE for INDIGESTION, BILIOUS and LIVER COMPLAINTS. RECIPE for preparation and use, together with trial box of Concentrated Charcoal DIGESTION PILLS sent free on application.—Enclose stamped address to Secretary, Sanitary Carbon Co., Nottingham.

TESSELATED PAVEMENTS

For Churches, Halls, Corridors, Conservatories, &c.

Arranged in the most beautiful designs and made of the far-famed Jackfield and Broseley Clays, by CRAVEN, DUNNILL and Co. (Limited), Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, where Patterns and Estimates can be obtained on application. Also of the London Agents—
WM. HARRISON and SON, 133, Upper Thames-street.

IRON CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c.

ON AN IMPROVED SYSTEM.

Tasteful in Design, Economical, Durable Quickly Erected, and Removable without Injury. Prices on application.

ISAAC DIXON,
IRON CHURCH, CHAPEL, SCHOOL, AND HOUSE BUILDER,
HATTON GARDEN,
LIVERPOOL.

CLARK'S PATENT STEEL NOISELESS SHUTTERS.—Self-coiling, fire and thief-proof. Can be adapted to any window or other opening. Prospectuses free.—CLARK and CO., Sole Patentees, Rathbone-place, W.; Paris, Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin.

EXCELSIOR GAS BATH, £5 10s. 0d., complete with Linen Airer.—Sole maker, G. SHREWSBURY, 59, Old Bailey, E.C. Factory, 98, Barrington-road, East Brixton, S.W.

HEATING APPARATUS.

GRUNDY'S PATENT,

For Warming Chapels, Schools, and Public Buildings with pure Warm Air, is superseding other plans. Success guaranteed.

TESTIMONIAL.

"204, Stanhope-street, Mornington-crescent, London, N.W., Feb. 17, 1874.

"DEAR SIR,—I am happy to say that the warming apparatus you put into Tolmers-square Congregational Church, Hampstead-road, London, which seats 1,200 persons, answers very well, and has superseded a costly hot-water apparatus. The heat is rapidly created and can be easily regulated. I can conscientiously recommend your apparatus for economy and effectiveness.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
ARTHUR HALL, Minister."

Testimonials post free on application to JOHN GRUNDY, Tyldesley, near Manchester.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

THE "WORCESTERSHIRE,"

Pronounced by Connoisseurs, "The only Good Sauce,"
Improves the appetite, and aids digestion.
Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS,
and see the Names of LEA & PERRINS on all bottles and labels.

Agents—CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

"FOR the BLOOD is the LIFE."—See Deuteronomy, chap. xii., verse 23.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,

The GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER,
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck,
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs,
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy Sores,
Cures Cancerous Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles, 2s. 3d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the United Kingdom and the world, or sent to any address on receipt of 27 or 132 stamps by
F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, High-street, Lincoln.
Wholesale—All Patent Medicine Houses.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY.—PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nerves, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, and will completely restore to health. Bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s.; carriage free, 66 stamps.—Pepper, 237, Tottenham-court-road, London, and all chemists.

HAIR RESTORER. Large Bottles 1s. 6d. each. LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER (Pepper's preparation) will restore in a few days grey or prematurely light hair to its original colour with perfect safety and completeness. Sold by all chemists, and J. Pepper, 237 Tottenham-court-road, London, whose name and address must be on the label, or it is not genuine.

DELLAR'S CORN and BUNION PLASTERS are warranted to cure Corns, Bunions, and enlarged Toe Joints in a few applications. Boxes, 1s. 1½d., of all chemists.—PEPPER, 237, Tottenham-court-road, London. By post 14 stamps.

COALS.—LEA and CO.'S PRICES.—Hetton or Lambton, 31s.; 2nd Wallsend 31s.; best Wigan, 29s.; best Silkstone, 29s.; new Silkstone, 27s.; Best Clay Cross, 29s.; Clay Cross Seconds, 27s. Derby Bright, 26s.; Barnsley, 26s.; Kitchen, 24s.; Hartley, 23s.; Cobbles, 23s.; Nuts, 23s.; Steam, 24s.; Coke, 16s. per 12 sacks. Cash. Screened. Depôts, Highbury and Highgate, N.; Kingsland, E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's-cross and Holloway; and South Tottenham, N.; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's Park-basin.

COALS.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL and Co., Coal Merchants to the Queen and to the Royal Family. Best Wall's-end, 31s.; best Inland, 29s.; best Coke, 16s.—cash on delivery. Central Office, 13, Cornhill; West End Office, next Grosvenor Hotel, Pimlico. Special rates quoted to country buyers for coals in truck.

PERRY and CO.'S NEW DONKEY PUZZLE
Is the most amusing Toy ever invented: 55,000 already sold. Twelfth Edition Just Published. Post free, 6d. Sold by Stationers.—Wholesale, 37, Red Lion-square, and 3, Cheapside, London.

PERRY and CO.'S INDIARUBBER PENS.
The pleasant nature of the writing with PERRY and CO.'S INDIARUBBER PENS make them superior to any other yet invented. They are not affected by the acid in any ink. 1s, per box.

INDIARUBBER PENS.
PERRY and CO.'S INDIARUBBER PENS can be mended or made to write finer or broader by cutting them with a penknife. They are a luxury to those who like a soft pen. Sample box, post free, 1s.

ONE THOUSAND SHEETS (42 Quires) of good CREAM-LAID NOTE, and 1,000 ENVELOPES, suitable for the Clergy, Gentry, and Family use, on receipt of P.O.O. for 10s. 6d.; 500 each, 5s. 6d.; 2,000 each, 20s.
THOMAS M. WOOD, Wholesale Stationer, 24, Milk-street, London, E.C. Established fifty years.
N.B.—Card Plate and 100 Transparent Ivory Cards, 3s.; Ladies', 3s. 6d.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, LUDGATE-HILL, London, MERCHANT TAILORS, BOYS' OUTFITTERS, &c., invite attention to the following EXPLICIT ANNOUNCEMENT and PRICE LIST:—

THE SYSTEM (introduced by SAMUEL BROTHERS, and favourably tested for upwards of THIRTY YEARS) admits of no possible disappointment. By it the ENTIRE STOCK is divided into NINE CLASSES, respectively marked A to I, and is graduated in quality and price. Every Garment and every Piece of Cloth is plainly and unmistakeably marked the class to which it belongs.

CLASS.	SUITS.			COATS.		
	Business, Morning, and Travelling.	Visiting, Frock, and Clerical.	Evening Dress.	Business, Morning, and Travelling.	Visiting, Frock, and Clerical.	Evening Dress.
A	36s.	43s. 6d.	43s. 6d.	17s. 6d.	25s.	—
B	42s.	49s.	49s.	21s.	28s.	28s.
C	50s.	57s.	57s.	26s.	33s.	33s.
D	59s.	68s.	64s.	33s.	42s.	38s.
E	75s.	83s.	78s.	42s.	50s.	45s.
F	81s.	91s.	86s.	45s.	55s.	50s.
G	94s.	104s.	99s.	55s.	65s.	60s.
H	102s.	112s.	107s.	60s.	70s.	65s.
I	116s.	130s.	121s.	70s.	84s.	75s.

In English, Scotch, Irish, and foreign manufactured Tweeds, Doeskins, Home Spuns, Worsted Diagonals, Superfine Cloths, Silk-mixed Coatings, and every known Texture.

CLASS.	OVERCOATS.		TROUSERS.		WAISTCOATS.	
	Driving, Walking, and Clerical.	'Ulster,' for Travelling.	Business, Morning, and Sydenham.	Clerical and Dress.	Business, Morning, and Travelling.	Evening Dress.
A	21s.	30s.	12s. 6d.	—	6s.	—
B	28s.	42s.	14s.	14s.	7s.	—
C	33s.	50s.	16s.	16s.	8s.	12s.
D	42s.	60s.	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	14s.
E	50s.	70s.	22s.	22s.	11s.	16s.
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16. Hooker, Frederick R.	471	28. Tipping, John H. ...	333
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After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the Scrutineers the proceedings terminated.

The Right Hon. W. E. FORSTER, M.P., at the late Annual Examination:—"This is the oldest Orphan School in the Kingdom—one of our ancient institutions—and, like many other ancient institutions, likely to have a very long life, because it has adapted itself to the newest requirements of the time, and I do not think there are any improvements in teaching that have not been laid hold of by your Committee and by the masters and mistresses here."

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